The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI.....NO. 4788. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Jan. 29 by Ocean Telegraph.

The Cretan War of Independence Renewed.

The Insurrection Spreading to the Other Islands.

Greece Preparing for a War with Turkey.

Count Bismarck and the German Parliament.

CANDIA.

The War Renewed and Spreading to the Neighboring Islands.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 29—Noon.

Dispatches have been received which state that the Cretan war has been renewed. The terms of the Sublime Porte for peace were scornfully rejected by the Cretans. A battle has since been fought, but the result is not stated. There was apparently much enthusiasm on both sides, and the war had spread to the neighboring Islands.

A General War Considered Certain.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 29—Evening.

It is considered certain at Constantinople that the Eastern complications will result in war. Turkey has called out 150,000 reserves, and the Government of Russia has ordered that all military forloughs shall end on the 1st of March.

GREECE.

Preparing for War Against Turkey.

ATHENS, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

The Greek Ministry propose to raise the effective force of the army to 81,000 men, including 14,000 reserves. This action is taken on account of the military preparations made, and the threatening attitude taken by the Sublime Porte.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Fenian Prisoners in Canada—Their Sentences Commuted to Imprisonment.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

Lord CARNARVON, the Colonial Secretary, in a strong letter to Lord MONCK, the Governor-General of the Canadas, dated Nov. 24, 1866, commuting the death sentences of the Fenian convicts, MCMAHON and LYNCH, to imprisonment for twenty years at hard labor; and at the same time takes occasion to object to having the trial of the Fenian prisoners revised by the United States authorities, and to allowing Secretary SEWARD to receive the papers in the cases, for which he says there is no precedent.

GERMANY.

Count Bismarck Nominated for the Parliament.

BERLIN, Tuesday, Jan. 29—Noon.

Count BISMARCK has been nominated for the German Parliament, to represent the City of Berlin.

AUSTRIA.

American Breech-Loaders for the Army.

VIENNA, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

American breech-loading rifles have been given to a portion of the Austrian army.

ITALY.

Acquittal of Admiral Persano.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

Admiral PERSANO has been acquitted of the charge of cowardice.

RUSSIA.

A Greek Church to be Built in New-York by the Russian Government.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

It is said that the Russian Government proposes to build a Greek church in the City of New-York.

MAXIMILIAN.

Protest Against the Action of France and the United States.

PARIS, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

It is said that MAXIMILIAN has issued a manifesto against the arrangement made between France and the United States in regard to Mexico.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 29—Noon.

Consols for money have advanced, and are quoted at 91⅛.

United States 5-20 bonds have advanced 3-16, and are quoted at 73¼.

Illinois Central Shares	81⅞
Erie Railway Shares	43⅞

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 29—P. M.

Consols have declined 3-16 since noon, and are quoted at 90 5-16 for money.

United States Five Twenties	73 5-16
Illinois Central Shares	82
Erie Railway Shares	44¼

PARIS, Tuesday, Jan. 29—P. M.

United States Bonds have made a further advance of ⅛.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Jan. 29—Noon.

The Cotton market opens quiet and steady, with a probable day's sale of 10,000 bales. Middling Uplands are still quoted at 14¼d. ℔ pound.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Jan. 29—P. M.

COTTON—The market has been steady, and prices closed unchanged; sales of the day amounted to 8,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat is lower: Winter Red Western, 13s. 3d.@13s. 6d. ℔ cental. Corn, 41s.@41s. 6d. ℔ quarter.

PROVISIONS—The market is firmer. Lard, 53s. ℔ cwt.

PETROLEUM—Refined Pennsylvania and Canada White are quoted at 1s. 6d.

MANCHESTER, Tuesday, Jan. 29—P. M.

The market for Goods and Yarns is quiet, but prices are dearer.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Tuesday, Jan. 29.

A Cable dispatch, received here from London to-day, says that the market has been cleared of [illegible] oil at £135 sterling per ton, an advance of £8 since the 16th inst.

In this market 650 bbls. sperm oil were sold yesterday at $2 65 per gallon.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Jan. 29—Noon.

The Cunard steamship *Tarifa*, which left New-York on the 12th of January, arrived here this morning.

The mammoth steamship *Great Eastern*, on the 19th, was safely placed upon the Gridiron at Birkenhead, opposite this city, by Capt. Sir JAMES ANDERSON. An examination shows her to be in good condition, and she will positively sail for America on the 20th of March.

Disasters.

The brig *Clara Heckman*, Capt. PEARSON, from Baltimore, and barks *Menton* and *Clontarf* from Pensacola, Fla., are reported to have been lost at sea.

The bark *Wave*, from New-York for Deal, is ashore at Beachy Head.

The ship *Oscar*, from Deal bound to Philadelphia, has arrived at Lisbon in a leaking condition.

MEXICO.

Military Movements—Preparing to leave Mexico—Maximilian going with the French Troops—Dreadful Condition of the Capital.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY OF MEXICO, Thursday, Jan. 10, 3 P. M., 1867.

Yesterday morning Col. PAULINO GOMEZ LANADRID, commanding 700 reinforcements of Imperial troops sent to succor the besieged garrison at Cuernavaca, was killed near that place during an attack by a body of Liberals, who were apprised of his coming, and were lying in ambuscade. He has won, next to MEJIA, and MIRAMON, and MARQUEZ, a most infamous name for his persecutions of Liberal patriots. News of the fall of Cuernavaca is hourly expected. MARQUEZ, with 800 drafted men, left here yesterday, hoping to reach there in time to raise the siege.

MIRAMON has reached the State of Guanajuato on his northward march. His troops have been repulsed three times since leaving Queretaro. MEJIA is a fugitive in the Tierra of the State of San Louis Potosi. Gen. CARAVAJAL has returned to a strong position on the Imperial Mexican Railway. All of the troops of the French expeditionary corps have arrived here from the Northern departments. Yesterday and the day before those of Gens. CASBEGINAY and JEANNINGSGOS arrived, accompanied by several hundred French and other foreign families.

More than 500 families, mostly Mochos and French, will leave here on the 20th with 4,000 French troops. The Mocho party has been implicated in the intervention and fear to remain. The French families are mostly those of merchants, and believe they can only save their lives and property by departure. Three large *conductas*, with $7,000,000 of silver, have left here for Vera Cruz. The Government raised the order forbidding the exportation of silver on the 16th ultimo, in consideration for which the merchants pay a duty of five per cent. on all sums remitted to Vera Cruz. The German and English houses have been the largest exporters.

Money is made so scarce by these heavy exportations that there can no lenders be found at four per cent. a month. No class of goods is regarded as security for money at present.

MAXIMILIAN is waiting for the last French soldier to leave. The shadow of the last of the expeditionary corps will not be lost sight of by the Archduke, who is now residing in a humble house between here and the Castle of Chapultepec. NAPOLEON officially advises all of the French residents in Mexico that they may reëmbark for France with the troops on board of the transports daily expected. The Legation of France here have published the advice, which only tends to increase the anxiety and fears of those citizens. ARROYO, MUI Y PERAN, DE LANDA, LUCUNZA, CAMPOS and others of the Imperial party have already packed up their dry goods and left.

Americans are just now very popular. The peace-loving portion of the people are anxious for the interference of the Washington Government. One thing may surely be depended upon, if our Government does not send troops to this city the beautiful "Halls of the Montezumas" stands a good opportunity of being razed to the ground. People who have lived here a life time say that such a miserable and dreadful and ruinous state of affairs never existed here before, or in their remembrance. There is no use in attempting to disguise the fact, anarchy rules here now, and promises to be speedily followed by horrors which we shudder to contemplate. Liberal chieftains surround the city, but can make no attacks until the French depart. A month from to-day the tri-color of France will be hauled down from the Citadel, the Custom-house and the fortifications.

Marshal BAZAINE has sold his palace at San Cosme, to EUSTACE BARRON, Esq., the banker, for $185,000. The family of the former is to leave here on the 20th, with the troops of JEANNINGSGOS and CASTIGNY for the coast. Gen. HINDMAN has applied to the Washington Government through the consulate here for pardon and permission to return to the United States. He is a citizen of Max's Empire, like MAGRUDER and MAURY. They have made themselves scarce, and their countryman HINDMAN proposes to settle accounts with his adopted country and "follow suit." A year ago HINDMAN and the others were as tumultuous in favor of the Empire, and as bitter against the United States, as they are cringing now.

Maximilian at the Capital—A Convention to be Assembled Soon—The City of Mexico to be Immediately Evacuated.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

L'Era Nouvelle, newspaper, dated City of Mexico, Jan. 19, states that MAXIMILIAN is at the City of Mexico arranging his private bureau.

It is reported that a Convention, to take the place of the Congress called at Orizaba in December, will shortly assemble.

Representations of intervention have been received by MAXIMILIAN, but what had been their result was unknown.

The anxiety of the people, in view of the preparations for the departure of the French army, grows daily. The last column from the interior is expected by the close of the coming week, and it is evident that the Capital will be evacuated before the coming month. Each convoy of troops going to Vera Cruz has its contingent of refugees.

The arrival of ORTEGA threatens to create a third party, and prolong the struggle, and this increases the general anxiety. People ask what the return of Mr. CAMPBELL to New-Orleans signifies, as it was believed that he was ordered to report near JUAREZ.

Business is suspended and communication with the interior entirely cut off.

The Minister of War has published a note, dated the 2d inst., stating that according to treaty stipulations with friendly Powers, foreign subjects will not be conscripted.

MARTINEZ took possession of Tullacingo on its evacuation, at the request of the inhabitants, and the Prussian and Spanish Consuls kept order in Guadalajara.

Gen. GUTTERREZ was attacked while retiring from Guadalajara, but repulsed the Liberals.

Work has been commenced on the Imperial Railroad.

The Attempt of Col. D'Artois to Capture American Steamers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

The attempt to capture the steamers *Panama* and *Continental*, off Cape St. Lucas, by Col. D'ARTOIS, the Liberal officer, was frustrated by the energetic action of the Commander of the United States steamer *Suwanee*, who boarded the steamer *Colin*, put D'ARTOIS and party ashore, and sent the vessel back to Mazatlan. It is not believed here that D'ARTOIS has regular authority from the Government of Mexico to warrant such enterprises.

The Report of Mr. Carman's Execution at Mazatlan Discredited.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

The report of the execution of Consul CARMAN by the French authorities at Mazatlan, and the bombardment of the place by a United States gunboat, is news here. Direct dates to Jan. 18 say everything has been quiet since the city was evacuated by the French and Mexicans.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

The Chair laid before the Senate the response of the President to the resolution of Mr. SUMNER, calling for correspondence with the State Department on the subject of Mr. MOTLEY'S resignation as Minister to Austria. It was ordered to be printed and laid on the table.

THE VETO MESSAGE.

The Chair laid before the Senate the President's veto of the bill to admit the State of Colorado into the Union. The message was read. The Chair asked what action the Senate would take on the message.

Mr. WADE said, let us have a vote on the bill.

Mr. JOHNSON supposed the Senate would not want to pass the bill during the morning hour. He moved to postpone the subject until to-morrow.

Mr. WADE hoped it would not be postponed.

Mr. DAVIS thought the subject one of importance, and that it ought to be properly considered. He hoped the veto message would be printed, and the bill made the special order for to-morrow.

Mr. WADE said this was an old question. It had been fully debated and must be thoroughly understood. Senators were as ready to vote now as they could be to-morrow.

Mr. SAULSBURY asked that the subject be postponed until to-morrow, that he might have an opportunity to review the charges of usurpation and vulgarity of language made against the President. He had heard the most disgusting language used in this Senate, couched in Frenchified phrases, and he wished to institute a comparison between them and the language used by the President.

Mr. HENDRICKS opposed the passage of the bill. He would like to know why the language of the third section of this bill differed from the language of the same section of the Nebraska Bill. He would like to know why the ratification of the fundamental condition of negro suffrage was submitted to the State Legislature of Colorado, while in Nebraska it was submitted to the Territorial Legislature? He denounced the bill as a wrong to the large States, and as a political expedient that would not succeed in the long run.

Mr. JOHNSON was addressing the Senate when the morning hour expired, and the message went over till to-morrow, and was ordered to be printed.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Tariff Bill was taken up. The pending question was upon Mr. CATTELL'S motion to increase the duty on nickel.

The motion was disagreed to by yeas 16, nays 21.

Mr. CATTELL moved to amend by striking out ten per cent. *ad valorem* on nickel "matte" or oxide, and inserting in lieu of it 20 cents per pound.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN moved an amendment to change the duty on wrought iron washers, nuts, bolts for rivets, wholly or partially finished, from two and-a-half to three cents per pound. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN moved to amend by changing the duty on steel carriage springs from six to eight cents per pound. The amendment was agreed to—yeas 17, nays 16.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN moved to amend the paragraph above amended by including railway-car, locomotive and truck springs, wholly or in part finished. In debate on this point, Mr. WILLIAMS said that if the rates on such articles were increased much more, he should vote against the whole bill, though he was one of the Committee who reported it.

The amendment was disagreed to by yeas 12, nays 19.

Mr. DAVIS moved to amend by increasing the duty on Prussian, Manila, Italian and all other hemps from $20 to $50 per ton; on flax or hemp, from $5 to $10 per ton; on jute and Sisal grasses, from $5 to $20 per ton; on gunny cloth, gunny bags, &c., valued at 10 cents per yard, from 3 to 10 cents per pound, and valued over 10 cents per yard, from 4 cents per pound to 4 cents per pound and 30 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Mr. DAVIS said he believed the whole bill was a game of grab, and as each Senator was grabbing for all he could get for his particular interest, he had offered this amendment to get his share. He should move to recommit the bill to the Committee to be considered in connection with the Internal Revenue Bill, for the purpose of reducing the taxes of the country at least a hundred millions a year.

While Mr. DAVIS was proceeding with his remarks, the President's Private Secretary arrived with the veto of the bill to admit Nebraska.

The question at the conclusion of Mr. DAVIS' speech was upon his motion to recommit, with instructions.

Mr. GRIMES asked for a division of the question on a committal and instructions. He would like to see the bill recommitted; if it could not be recommitted he would like to see it postponed. He was in favor of the first clause of Mr. DAVIS' instructions, but he was unwilling to bind the Committee to reduce taxation by a specific amount. He moved to strike out that clause of the instructions.

Mr. DAVIS accepted the modification proposed and the question was upon recommitting, with instructions to the Finance Committee to compare it with the present tariff of the Internal Revenue Law, &c.

Mr. SHERMAN hoped this would be a test vote. To refer the bill at this stage of the session was to kill it. If men who were opposed to the bill hoped to kill it by loading it down with amendments they might as well kill it now.

After debate by Messrs. SHERMAN, HENDERSON, BROWN, GRIMES, FESSENDEN and HENDRICKS, the vote on recommitting was taken, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Brown, Buckalew, Davis, Doolittle, Grimes, Henderson, Hendricks, Lean, Norton, Patterson, Riddle, Saulsbury, Sumner, Trumbull, Wilson—15.

NAYS—Messrs. Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Cragin, Creswell, Dixon, Edmunds, Fessenden, Fogg, Foster, Frelinghuysen, Harris, Howe, Johnson, Morgan, Morrill, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Williams, Yates—25.

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING—Messrs. Anthony, Cowan, Fowler, Guthrie, Howard, Kirkwood, McDougall, Nesmith, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Ross—12.

So the Senate refused to recommit the bill.

Mr. DIXON offered an amendment to put a duty of 40 per cent. *ad valorem* on lenses for stereoscopes, and in addition $1 per gross pairs when polished on both sides. Agreed to.

Mr. GRIMES moved to amend by putting a duty of 20 cents per bushel on barley, instead of 10 as in the bill. Agreed to. Yeas 23, nays 13.

Mr. SUMNER said there was an injustice in the bill, to which he wished to call the attention of the Senate. He alluded to the duty on cannel coal, which he wished reduced to 50 cents.

Mr. JOHNSON said that subject had already been acted on.

Mr. SUMNER moved to amend by inserting a provision for a duty of 50 cents per ton on coal, mined not more than thirty degrees east of Washington. This was in the bill as reported from the Committee, but as amended the duty is $1 50 upon all coal, no matter where imported from.

After some debate Mr. SUMNER modified his amendment so as to make the duty on all imported coal 50 cents per ton, but subsequently by request withdrew the modification.

Mr. CRESWELL said if the view of Mr. SUMNER prevailed, the bill had better be withdrawn.

Mr. WILSON said he would not be sorry to see the bill voted down. It was not a Massachusetts tariff; Massachusetts did not demand it. There was nothing in it to compensate for the high duty on iron, wool, coal and steel. He wanted others to take the full responsibility of the bill upon themselves. He protested against the report that New-England demanded it. It was not called for by Massachusetts. If he voted for this bill, it would be on grounds of general good to the country, not specially to his own State.

Mr. HENDRICKS, at 5 P. M., moved to adjourn.

Mr. FESSENDEN called the yeas and nays—yeas 11, nays 19. So the Senate refused to adjourn.

The debate on Mr. SUMNER'S amendment was resumed, and was continued by Messrs. SPRAGUE, CONNESS and WILSON.

Mr. WILSON said there was no principle whatever in the bill. Put a principle in it and you will blow it to atoms.

Mr. CONNESS thought it strange that opposition to this bill should come from Senators from a State that had grown great in high tariffs.

Mr. WILSON said he noticed that the general drift of amendments to the bill was against the interests of the State he represented. He was ready to take his share of the denunciation that might follow the passage of this bill, but he did not want it asserted that Massachusetts lived on the tariff bounty of the Government.

At 5:35 o'clock Mr. BUCKALEW moved for an adjournment.

Mr. FESSENDEN called for the yeas and nays.

No quorum voted.

Mr. FESSENDEN moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms be instructed to request the attendance of absent members.

Mr. GRIMES moved to add the words "at 12 o'clock to-morrow." [Laughter.]

The motion was not put, and the Senate adjourned at 5:50 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Elections, made a report on the resolution offered last week by Mr. WARD, of New-York, and referred to it in the matter of the late elections in Maryland. The only subject on which the Committee would make an investigation was on the conduct of the President in the matter; and as the House had already instructed the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the official conduct of the President of the United States, it would only serve to distract and dissipate the investigation of that matter. He therefore moved that the Committee on Elections be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, and that it be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

It was so ordered.

THE BOUNTY BILL.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back, with an amendment, the House bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers, sailors and marines who served in the late war for the Union, which was ordered to be printed.

THE CIVIL SERVICE BILL.

Mr. JENCKES, from the Joint Committee on Retrenchment, reported back the House bill to regulate the civil service of the United States, and to promote the efficiency thereof. He proceeded to address the House in explanation and advocacy of the measure.

RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM OF THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. JENCKES, from the joint select Committee on Retrenchment, reported the following bill:

A BILL to regulate the civil service of the United States, and promote the efficiency thereof.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter all appointments of civil officers in the several departments of the service of the United States, except postmasters and such officers as are by law required to be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall be made from those persons who shall have been found best qualified for the performance of the duties of the offices to which such appointments are to be made, in an open and competitive examination, to be conducted as herein prescribed.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a Board of three Commissioners, who shall hold their offices for the term of five years unless sooner removed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to be called the Civil Service Examination Board, among whose duties shall be the following:

1. To prescribe the qualifications requisite for an appointment into each branch and grade of the civil service of the United States, having regard to the fitness of each candidate in respect to age, health, character, knowledge and ability for the branch of service into which he seeks to enter.

2. To provide for the examination of all persons eligible under this act who may present themselves for admission into the civil service.

3. To establish rules governing the applications of such persons, the times and places of their examinations, the subjects upon which such examinations shall be had, with other incidents thereof, and the mode of conducting the same, and the manner of keeping and preserving the records thereof, and of perpetuating the evidence of such applications, qualifications, examinations and their result, as they shall think expedient. Such rules shall be so framed as to keep the branches of the civil service and the different grades of each branch, as also the records applicable to each branch, distinct and separate. The said Board shall divide the country into Territorial Districts for the purpose of holding examinations of applicants resident therein and others, and shall designate some convenient and accessible place in each district where examinations shall be held.

4. To examine personally, or by persons by them specially designated, the applicants for appointment into the civil service of the United States.

5. To make report of all rules and regulations established by them, and of a summary of their proceedings, including an abstract of their examinations for the different branches of the service, annually, to the President, to be submitted to Congress at the opening of each session.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all appointments to the civil service provided for in this act shall be made from those who have passed the required examinations, in the following order and manner:

1. The applicant who stands highest in order of merit on the list of those who have passed the examination for any particular branch and grade of the civil service shall have the preference in appointment to that branch and grade, and so on, in the order of precedence in examinations, to the minimum degree of merit fixed by the Board for such grade.

2. Whenever any vacancy shall occur in any grade of the civil service above the lowest, in any branch, the senior in the next lower grade may be appointed to fill the same, or a new examination for that particular vacancy may be ordered, under the direction of the Department, of those in the next lower grade, and the person found best qualified shall be entitled to the appointment to fill such vacancy: *Provided*, That no person now in office shall be promoted or transferred from a lower to a higher grade unless he shall have passed, at least, one examination under this act.

3. The right of seniority shall be determined by the rank of merit assigned by the Board upon the examinations, having regard also to seniority in service; but it shall at all times be in the power of the heads of departments to order new examinations, which shall be conducted by the Board, upon due notice, and according to fixed rules, and which shall determine seniority with regard to the persons ordered to be examined, or in the particular branch and grade of the service to which such examinations shall apply.

4. Said Board shall have power to establish rules for such special examinations, and also rules by which any persons exhibiting particular merit in any branch of the civil service may be advanced one or more points in their respective grades; and one-fourth of the promotions may be made on account of merit, irrespective of seniority in service, such merit to be ascertained by special examinations, or by advancement for meritorious services and special fitness for the particular branch of service, according to rules to be established as aforesaid.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That said Board shall also have power to prescribe a fee, not exceeding $5, to be paid by each applicant for examination, and also a fee, not exceeding $10, to be paid by each person who shall receive a certificate of recommendation for appointment or for promotion or of seniority, which fees shall be first paid to the Collector of Internal Revenue in the district where the applicant or officer resides or may be examined, to be accounted for and paid into the Treasury of the United States by such Collector; the certificate of payment of fees to Collectors shall be forwarded quarterly by the Commissioners to the Treasury Department.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That said Board shall have power to prescribe, by general rules, what misconduct or inefficiency shall be sufficient for the removal or suspension of all officers who come within the provisions of this act, and also to establish rules for the manner of preferring charges for such misconduct or inefficiency, and for the trial of the accused, and for determining his position pending such trial.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That any one of said Commissioners may conduct or superintend any examinations, and the Board may call to their assistance in such examinations such men of learning and high character as they may see fit, or, in their discretion, such officers in the civil, military or naval service of the United States as may be designated, from time to time, on application of the Board, as assistants to said Board, by the President or heads of Departments; and in special cases, to be fixed by rules or by resolutions of the Board, they may delegate examinations to such persons, to be attended and presided over by one member of said Board or by some person specially designated to preside.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Board may also, upon reasonable notice to the person accused, hear and determine any case of alleged misconduct or inefficiency, under the general rules herein provided for, and in such case shall report to the head of the proper Department their finding in the matter, and may recommend the suspension or dismiss from office of any person found guilty of such misconduct or inefficiency: and such person shall be forthwith suspended or dismissed by the head of such Department pursuant to such recommendation, and from the filing of such report shall receive no compensation for official service except from and after the expiration of any term of suspension recommended by such report.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the salary of each of said Commissioners shall be $5,000 a year, and the said Board may appoint a clerk at a salary of $2,000 a year, and a messenger at a salary of $900 a year, and these sums and the necessary traveling expenses of the Commissioners, clerk, and messenger to be accounted for in detail and verified by affidavit, shall be paid from any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. The necessary expenses of any person employed by said Commissioners, as assistants, to be accounted for and verified in like manner, and certified by the Board, shall also be paid in like manner.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That any officer in the civil service of the United States at the date of the passage of this act, other than those excepted in the first section of this act, may be required by the head of the department in which he serves to appear before said Board, and if found not qualified for the place he occupies he shall be reported for dismissal, and be dismissed in the manner hereinbefore provided, and the vacancy shall be filled in the manner aforesaid from those who may be found qualified for such grade of office after such examination.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That all citizens of the United States shall be eligible to examination and appointment under the provisions of this act, and the heads of the several departments may, in their discretion, designate the offices in the several branches of the civil service, the duties of which may be performed by females as well as males, and for all such offices females as well as males shall be eligible, and may make application therefor and be examined, recommended, appointed, tried, suspended and dismissed, in manner aforesaid; and the names of those recommended by the examiners shall be placed upon the lists for appointment and promotion in the order of their merit and seniority, and without distinction other than aforesaid, from those of male applicants or officers.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the President and also the Senate, may require any person applying for or recommended for any office which requires confirmation by the Senate to appear before said board and be examined as to his qualifications, either before or after being commissioned; and the result of such examination shall be reported to the President and to the Senate.

Mr. JENCKES—Mr. Speaker, the bill just reported, and to which I am instructed by the Committee to invite the favorable attention of the House, is intended to work an entire reformation in the method of making appointments to the subordinate offices in the civil service of the United States. It has been framed, and is now proposed, for no political or partisan purpose. It has no regard to the existing condition and relations of parties in the Republic, and no bearing upon the controversies between the different departments of the Government. The first draft of the bill was prepared when there was another head to the Administration, and before the present complications existed, and was presented to the House before these had become serious. The measure was the result of some study and thought in its origin. It has been subjected to the scrutiny, and has been improved by the revision of two Select Committees. It is now presented, and its passage urged, in the hope that it will be found the suitable basis of a system which will improve the character and promote the efficiency of the civil service of the Government, and as a measure which has due regard to the magnitude of the subject with which it undertakes to deal. This bill has relation to all that class of persons in the civil service which are described in the Constitution as "inferior officers."

> "The Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the Courts of law, or in the heads of Departments."

This clause in the Constitution covers all branches of the service. Congress has exercised the power therein granted by making provision for the selection of competent persons for officers in the military and naval service. With regard to these branches of the public service it has done more than this bill proposes. Military and naval schools have been established for the proper education of those who aspire to positions in those services. No one is admitted to even a probationary position except after a thorough examination into his qualifications and probable fitness for the service he seeks to enter. If he fails at any period of his preliminary career he becomes ineligible to promotion and is dismissed. Experience has taught us that in these branches of the public service the public interest demands the selection of the best applicants, who should be thoroughly trained to the performance of their duties before entering upon them, and who, by thorough education and by gradual promotion and the teachings of actual service, may become fitted to lead our armies and guide our navies. It has been conceded that the laws which require satisfactory evidence of the probable fitness of each candidate for the career he enters upon are wise and just. The evils resulting from incompetency in its servants are among the greatest that can befall any Government in an emergency which requires it to put forth all its powers. Recent examples are too numerous to make any invidious mention or distinction. But every one knows that unto every young man who enters the military and naval service of the United States the portals of a glorious career are thrown open, and they cannot complain that the people require them to show that they possess talent which may ripen into the genius fit to conduct campaigns, organize and manœuvre fleets, command armies, wage war and win battles. No such regulations have been made applicable to the civil service. While careful in the highest degree in the selecting and training of those who adopt the profession of arms, we have been negligent and even reckless in the mode of choosing our civil servants. Perhaps we have unconsciously deferred to the old idea that war was the nobler pursuit. Perhaps, also, it may have been thought hardly worth while to attempt to organize and systematize the civil service and put it under discipline while its members were few and its force widely scattered. The fact is that it has been left almost entirely to personal and partisan control, and its members recruited and selected from local and political influences. While the annual expenditures of the Government were less than $50,000,000 and the revenue was derived almost entirely from customs there was substantially but one department of the civil service—that of the Treasury. The number of its officers was then not large, and their selection and appointment was comparatively a light duty. But the Blue Book has swelled from a small duodecimo official register to a large octavo volume. The expenses of the Government must for a time exceed $300,000,000 a year. The growth of the nation, notwithstanding the check of civil war, is more rapid and sure than ever. Its civil servants will soon, if indeed they do not now outnumber the military and naval forces combined. This increase shows the necessity for laws and regulations to govern them. In the early days of the Republic, even with the rigid application of JEFFERSON'S maxim, there was not entire success in the appointments to the civil service. Yet the plan was tolerable in its results until the change of policy in the administration of President JACKSON. From the date of that change the evil results have increased in even a greater degree than the growth of the service. For a while they were not so glaring as to call for correction by positive legislation. The frauds and defalcations which then occurred, and were from time to time exposed, were considered as mere ulcers on a comparitively healthy organization, and not as the evidence of disease which required a thorough renovation of the system for its cure. But the Committee have become convinced, and they believe that the evidence taken before them and before other committees will convince the House and the country that the true interests of the Government can be best served, its expenses lessened, the character of its officers improved, and its business more effectually done by an entire reformation in the mode of making appointments in the civil service. It may be questioned whether a more vicious system, or rather want of system, than that now existing can be devised or imagined. The public sale of offices could hardly be worse, for in such case the tenure of the office would be required to be defined, and its emoluments made certain before the office could have any marketable price. Something definite must be offered for sale before a sale can be effected. But at present nearly every one of these subordinate offices is filled by some person *who gained his appointment by the recommendation of personal and political friends, and not by the application of any test to discover his fitness for the place he occupies.* His compensation is subject to assessments or forced contributions to pay the expenses of conducting elections in which he is not a candidate for office. If he should show any decided ability or special aptitude for the service he has no assurance of promotion, or even of retention. His term of office is limited by the pleasure, caprice, or interest of his superior. In the corruption of our politics all these places have become the rewards of partisanship. At every change of administration which brings a different political party into power, the time within which a clean sweep can be made depends upon the industry and zeal with which the incoming authorities can hear and decide upon the claims of the new horde of office seekers clamorous for the reward of their partisan services. The good of the service is seldom consulted in making appointments, and more rarely in making removals, and the applicants care far less for the public interest than for their own. There is little or no scrutiny into the character and antecedents of the applicant other than as to his political services; no examination to test his qualifications; no probation even during which his fitness or unfitness for the office might be discovered. Not but that occasionally some good or faithful men, possessing both character and intellect, do find admission into these offices. I know, and each of us can name, many of them who do not only their own proper work, but that of many of the indolent and incapable who have been quartered upon the service through influential friends. These men also act as a check to the vicious and dishonest, and give to the service all the character it possesses, and more than on the whole it justly deserves. Many of these men have sought the public service as a temporary calling, moved thereto by accident or misfortune; for it must be admitted that the Government service holds out few attractions as a career to young men who are skillful, energetic, ambitious, and well trained to business. Though a young man may possess all these qualities and be diligent and faithful in the performance of his duty, yet he holds his place, if such a person should be unfortunate enough to accept one, by no definite tenure; he has no certainty of promotion either from seniority or from merit; and surrounded, as he must necessarily be as things now are, by men of lesser qualifications, his very virtues may impede his progress, and his ability to succeed may prevent his success. Very few who feel themselves competent to attain eminence or even reputable positions in the learned professions or in business ever enter the subordinate grades of civil service. It has no rewards or honors to stimulate ambition; it gives the individual no position either in society or in the State. It must be confessed that this service has sunk into a sort of disrepute. Those active, energetic and capable men who are scattered among its places feel called upon to give some reason for their being found there, whenever the character of their employment is the subject of conversation in their presence. The employes in the public service have not an equal standing in the community with those in corresponding positions employed by private persons or corporations. The merchants, book-keepers and clerks, the bank cashiers, clerks and tellers; the agents of express and insurance companies, and others who, although in subordinate capacities, urge forward the business of the world, stand higher in public esteem than those who have dropped into this treadmill of the public service. Even the great but more poorly paid class of teachers, with lives as monotonous, and with as slight rewards for successful toil, are much more respected. The reason is plain. In the pursuits of active life there is no place for the idle, the corrupt, the ignorant, the dissolute, or the dishonest. If a man be an inferior lawyer or noisy primary-meeting politician, or both, no presumption is raised thereby in his favor that he will make a good bank-teller or accountant; although these qualities seem to avail him if he aspires to similar employment in a Post-office or Custom-house. As a general rule, those who from some defect or incorrect habit in mind or character have been unable to succeed in the open competition of business, are quartered by their relations and political friends, as occasions may offer, upon the public service; and although, taken as a whole, the pay is greater and the labor higher under Government than in other employment, yet the work is done with less promptitude and thoroughness. The Government runs every Custom-house and considerable Post-office with more men and greater pay and with greater loss from inefficiency and dishonesty than every successful individual or corporation manages and equal amount of business. In truth no merchant, manufacturer, or business corporation could succeed who selected their clerks and agents upon the recommendation of politicians and without examination into their qualifications or scrutiny into their private character. The wonder still is, not so much that the Government is served as well as it is, but that with such a mode of selecting its servants it is served at all. Besides, the people have a right to demand that the time and talents of their chief public servants should be employed in performing the duties of the offices to which they are elected or appointed. Of their members of Congress they require results in legislation; the enactment of wise laws, and the establishing of the best means for enforcing their execution. Of their heads of Departments they demand an unremitting attention to the management of the vast public interests they have in charge. Of their revenue officers they demand the utmost vigilance, fidelity and zeal, in order that fraud and perjury shall not diminish the means by which we are to redeem the burdens of taxation. And above all, of the President of the United States they demand that his mind and heart, his whole time, energies and talents shall be given to the high duties of that more than imperial office, to the general oversight and direction of its vast business, and the conduct and guidance of the great affairs of the Republic. Yet what member of Congress does not find a large portion of his time taken from his legislative duties by the solicitations of office-holders and office-seekers? Who has not felt that his dignity has been lowered, as well as his time wasted, and that the independence of the legislator from executive influence, which the Constitution provided for, and which the fathers of the Republic so greatly esteemed, had been compromised by waiting in the ante-chambers of Secretaries and heads of bureaus for his turn to see the high official about the appointment to or retention in office of perhaps some deputy collector, assistant assessor, customs inspector, or temporary clerk, whom his political friends recommend as having claims upon his attention? When Congress shall have regulated the mode of making these appointments by law, in exercise of its constitutional power, members of Congress would not be called upon and would have no right to interfere with the appointing power, but should be left free for the performance of their proper duties. What Secretary of the Treasury has not been compelled to give to a contest for a collectorship of customs, or of internal revenue, or of the thousands of inferior offices within his control, the time and thought which might have been better bestowed upon the questions which constantly beset him in the performance of his duties, on the workings of the farm with regard to revenue and protection, on the Internal Revenue Law, so as to relieve the people from unjust and unequal taxation, on our finances and currency so as to propose measures which might tend to equalize the values of gold and currency and to prevent the great fluctuations which perplex, astonish and frequently create ruin in the commercial world? We have seen also that at the change of the Collectorship in one of our great ports upward of four thousand new applications for office were laid before the new Collector, all urged against the incumbents and in favor of the applicants upon personal and political considerations. For hearing and decision upon this vast amount of cases his official term would hardly be long enough. In another port a most estimable man and worthy officer was driven out of his mind and into the sea unto death by the hordes of hungry office-seekers who beset his path by day and left him no rest at night. The time of all these principal officers is wasted and their energies diverted from their duties in listening to the contests of those who are competing to become their assistants, and whose claims, resting almost entirely upon political grounds, the officer being a politician himself, and looking beyond the uncertain tenure of his present office at the chances for the future, does not find it politic to ignore. And even the President himself is not secure from the importunities of rival local politicians for these subordinate places, and by entertaining and sometimes acting upon them himself, encourages the scramble for office on political grounds, which disgraces the administration of our Government. Thus the people are deprived of a great portion of the time and services of their highest and most responsible officers. Assistants have to be provided by law in order that the duties of the great offices may be performed; and with the increased number of officers comes additional salaries and expenditures. Another evil, and one which may become of greater magnitude and threaten greater danger to the Republic than any other, is that already suggested, of the direct interference of the Chief Executive in the appointment of officers which by law is vested in the heads of Departments, claiming to exercise over these chiefs the power of removal without the assent of the Senate, as well as exercising the power of appointment with the Senate's advice and consent. His will controls the heads of Departments, in whose discretion the Congress has by law under the Constitution vested the selection of these inferior officers. Thus the whole public civil service, in the language of the resolution appointing this Committee, is "being used as an instrument of political or party patronage;" and with the leader of the political party in power, or of one that seeks to be in power in the Executive Mansion, one of the greatest evils which can endanger the existence of a Republic springs into existence in the very heart of ours—that of *the centralization of all appointing as well as executive power in one person.* The framers of the Constitution wisely guarded against this centralizing tendency by the clause already quoted, but under the present system that guard is a nullity. When, therefore, the Committee were instructed "to consider the expediency of so amending the laws under which appointments to the public service are now made as to provide" "for withdrawing the public service from being used as an instrument of political and party patronage," they, after deliberation, concluded to meet the evil at its two extremes, and to propose legislation against interference by the Chief Executive as the head of a party while the head of the nation, as well as against the management of that unofficial party machinery which selects and recommends for the subordinate offices none but political partisans. The appointing power is thus vested where Congress, acting under the Constitution, has seen fit to place it. When, also, the Committee were "instructed to inquire into the expenditures of all the branches of the service of the United States, and to report whether any and what offices ought to be abolished, they took into consideration the whole civil service of the Government, and came to the conclusion, after taking evidence and giving deliberation to the subject, that its present great expense and inadequacy of result to the expense which is everywhere found, is due rather to the quality and character of the *personnel* of that service and their mode of appointment, than to large salaries or to too great a number of employes. And when the Committee came to the instruction respecting the amendment of "the laws under which appointments to the public service are now made," so "as to provide for the selection of subordinate officers after due examination by proper Boards, their continuance in office during specified terms, unless dismissed upon charges preferred and sustained before tribunals designated for that purpose," it seemed to them that they had reached the root of the evil. The further the investigation proceeded the better satisfied did the Committee become that the best and surest mode of "curtailing the expenses of the services of the country" was by using proper care and judgment in selecting the persons whom it pays for such service. Thus, when in a division in a Custom-house, or in a class of departmental clerks, they found twelve clerks, three of whom were competent and nine of various grades of inefficiency, and all were barely getting through the work which seven well-trained persons could perform with ease, they could not recommend the abolishment of five of the places, because under the present system there could be no assurance that the three competent men would be retained and that four of equal efficiency would supplant the nine inefficient ones. Unless the future seven should be competent to discharge the duties of the present twelve, the loss to the public from the obstruction and delay of business would be greater than the gain from the five discontinued salaries. The great point to be gained is in competency, efficiency; and the suppression of a five-hundred dollar office here and a thousand-dollar office there, although many such might be dispensed with, is but a small saving compared to the great gain which might be obtained from an improvement in the personal qualities of all our public servants. Let us seek to obtain skill, ability, fidelity, zeal and integrity in the public service, and we shall not be called upon to increase either salaries or the number of offices. It is safe to assert that the number of offices may be diminished one-third, and the efficiency of the whole force of the civil service increased one-half, with a corresponding reduction of salaries for the discontinued offices, if a healthy system of appointment and discipline be established for its government. The several departments of the civil service are established by law; they are necessary for the proper administration of the Government; the salaries of the subordinate officers are fixed by statute, and are the subject of annual appropriations, and as compared with the amounts paid in other countries for similar services, are ample and even liberal. The proposition upon which the bill is founded is, that the *people are entitled to the best ability that can be obtained for the money they pay for the service required.* This result is sought to be attained by tests and scrutiny applied to each person who seeks to enter this service. It is much easier and far better to exclude the ignorant, the incapable, the careless, the lazy, the idle and the dissolute, at the threshold, than to eject them if under partisan favor they are once admitted. Our present mode, as already described, is to appoint the man first, and try to teach and discipline him afterward. The result is, that when once admitted into office, the incumbent does as little as, and no more than, will suffice to keep his place. Sometimes, also, persons of positive vices gain admission into the service. This Committee have initiated inquiries into the conduct of peculators in some departments, and two Committees of the House are now engaged in developing fraudulent practices, and seeking evidence against those who perpetrate them. It is certain that there are thieves and swindlers in the pay of the Government, who cause a greater loss to it than the amount of their salaries. If only men of honesty and good repute were admitted into the service we should have less need of these investigating Committees and their barren results. It is easier, cheaper and better to keep the rascals out than to keep them under discipline and to remedy the consequences of their thieving propensities after they have once got in. In fact, the reports of our investigating Committees, being rarely followed by legislation to prevent the frauds exposed, have served to educate the plunderers of the Treasury to sharper practice and more extended operations. If one set of full-fed thieves are removed in consequence of such reports, a new set of politicians, sharpened by hunger and guided by the experience of their predecessors whose acts go unpunished, are appointed to enter upon the same career of peculation. I doubt if there has been a single report of the evidence taken by an investigating Committee which has been made public that has not proved injurious to the public interests. These publications, like the lives of notorious criminals, have disseminated the knowledge of successful vice, and as no one has suffered from them in any more severe manner than removal from office, the officer who has made up his mind to become peculator is stimulated to make the most out of his brief career, and these disclosures teach him how to do it. The measure now before the House is an approximation to a remedy for these evils. The systems regulating the civil service of other nations have been examined, and the results of their experience have been embodied in this bill. The principle is not new, nor is the mode in which it is to be wrought out. The attempt has been to adapt it to the wants of this country, and therein is its merit, if it has any. This principle is to place practically in the hands of the Government the power of employing the services of the capable and of dispensing with the services of the incapable in every subordinate place and every executive department. In other words, "*let the best attainable talent, the greatest attainable fitness, in every case be placed in office,*" and thus approximate as near as possible to having the right man in the right place. Let merit be the sole title to office, and we work a thorough reformation in our mode of appointments, and infuse new life and vigor into every branch of the executive service.

1. Admission open to all.

All will agree abstractly upon this principle. The civil service, like the military and naval, should be conducted by the highest talent that can be procured. How it is practicable to obtain the highest talent is the first question that meets us. The best solution of this question seems to us to be to throw open all places in the initial grades of the service to the competition of all. It is the right of the people to have the best administrative officers which their allotted pay can procure; and as it is the duty of every one of the people to serve the country when required, so also it should be the privilege of every one to have an opportunity to enter the service if he wishes it and can show that he can serve better than any other in the position which he seeks. Let every one have a fair chance. Nor is there any danger that the people will become demoralized and all turn office-seekers when place is accessible to all. The preliminary tests, rigidly enforced, will exclude all those who cannot prove themselves to possess the requisite fitness. Any one can now obtain a place in the Medical Department of the Navy, who can bring evidence of good character and pass the prescribed examination, and yet the roll is not full. So at West Point and Annapolis; the first nominations have rarely filled the class. So in the civil service, where the necessity of ascertaining the candidate's fitness is equally great, the requirement of a proper examination into qualifications and scrutiny into character will greatly diminish the number of applicants. The great class who are conscious of infirmity, and who now creep into office through political influence, will not make their appearance. Another great class, and one which now infests every branch of the service, will fear a scrutiny into their antecedents and habits and will stay away. While we may not allure the most promising in talents and character of our young men by the meager rewards of the subordinate service, yet by throwing the doors of admission wide open to all, one point will be gained absolutely, and another approximately. The problem is to find the best attainable talent for the place and pay offered. While the leading graduates of our colleges and academies, and the enterprising, energetic, self-trained youth will, notwithstanding the great obstacles, still continue to strive for the great rewards of the learned professions or of business, there will still be a large class of well-educated young men wishing for immediate compensation, and willing to be satisfied with slow and sure increase of recompense, who will come forward and compete for and gradually fill these offices. By leaving application free to all, the Government will ascertain to a certainty all who are attainable; and by open competitive examination they will discover approximately the best of those attainable. Inquiry into character will deter the knavish and the dissolute, who will not risk the brand of rejection for cause, and the dull, the ignorant, the lazy, the imbecile and the unambitious will not overcome their terror of open competitive examinations. Through these preliminary trials will pass only those who are worthy to enter upon the career which is offered to them. And by allowing promotions also from merit, the emulation and competition will continue after the career has been entered upon, and every man will be spurred to do his best, or else, while lagging in the rear, become liable to be dropped from inefficiency.

II. The most worthy to receive appointment.

The theory of our appointment-system, as best stated in, and, so far as it could be, justified by, the maxim of JEFFERSON, is that offices should be given to those worthy of them, *detur digno.* But this maxim implies that many equally worthy or worthier even may be excluded. Then how is this worthiness to be ascertained? A Secretary of the Treasury who, though sitting in his room in the Treasury building, should know everybody in the country, the education and antecedents of each person and any special talent he may have shown, and who could and would act without partiality, might select without difficulty or delay the best attainable person for each of his many hundred subordinate offices. He would simply have to telegraph for his man. But unfortunately our Secretaries are not omniscient, nor altogether wise, nor wholly just and free from prejudice. Yet when the population of the country was but a few millions, inhabiting the fringe of the Atlantic coast, it may not have been a laborious or difficult task for the chief executive officers to select worthy assistants and subordinates. But now, with our vast territory and increasing millions, it is simply impossible for them, with their accumulation of duties, to give the time to the subject necessary to secure a good result. Hence the mode of appointment from local political influence and recommendation has crept into our system. It is intermediate between appointments from pure patronage, the favor and condescension of the superior, and a primary meeting selection of a party candidate. It has the vices of each system and the redeeming qualities of neither. The patron was not always guided by favor, and the people sometimes select from worthiness. In England the evils resulting from this hybrid mode of selection were sought to be obviated in the manner we adopted at the last session for regulating the appointments to the Military Academy. Several persons were nominated to any vacant office, and that one of the nominees who proves himself the better qualified on a test examination receives the appointment. *Detur digniori* expresses the result of this compromise. But the American people have reached that point in their experience where they have found that the best thing for them to do in their public business is to do away with all compromises with error in all its forms, and to stand upon the firm ground of principle and justice. With regard to this class of offices the public sentiment undoubtedly is, as the public interest demands, that while competition for them should be open to all, yet only those who show the best fitness for them should have them. *Detur dignissimo*, let the most worthy have it, should in respect to office be the motto of the people of this great Republic. Their Government is of the people, and for the people and its rewards and honors should be given to those most fit and worthy for its service.

III. How the best attainable talent can be secured.

But how can this result be accomplished? Are not the extent of the country, the great and increasing number of its population, the multiplication of officers and their new duties—reasons urged for the adoption of this measure—the very reasons which will prevent it from being successfully carried into effect? Let us consider. If a measure is good and wise in itself the obstacles in the way of carrying it into effect should not deter a statesman from urging its adoption. All good things are difficult; even the *vis inertiæ* of evil is not to be overcome except by strenuous efforts; but things which are difficult are not impossible. It would have been easier to have put this measure into operation thirty years ago than now. It is easier to do it now than it will be ten years hence. But that such a measure is necessary now, and will become more and more essential with the increasing years of the Republic is as plain as that the Republic must live. A well-trained and thoroughly disciplined body of civil servants is as necessary to the preservation of the State as are an army and navy thoroughly disciplined in arms. This bill provides for a central board of examiners, who may call to their assistance eminent civilians and officers in all branches of the service of the Government in any part of the country, for the purpose of hearing and deciding upon the claims of all applicants for their subordinate civil offices. Upon the results of their examinations certificates of fitness are to be given or refused. The fact that such a system has worked with great success in other countries may not satisfy every one of its practicability in this. In Prussia it has been more effectual than the needle-gun in perfecting, establishing, and enlarging the nationality. In the minor States of Germany it has been of vital importance. Such a system has enabled the French nation to carry on its Government, without great shock to its credit, although the heads of it have often been victims of the guillotine and the bayonet. In England the system, though but partially adopted, has given new life to the home service, and its full application to the colonial service is the vital element in its administration. It has been found necessary for the proper government of the vast colonial possessions of Great Britain that its officers should be selected out of the numbers of those who stood the closest scrutiny as to their fitness. This requirement has not been considered as a hardship, but the opportunity has been accepted as a favor by the aspirants for the service. In the Colonial Department the door is swung open to all. Power, favor, patronage, political influence are naught before health, energy and merit. The young men of every nation, caste or color, under the protection of the Crown of Great Britain, have the privilege of contending for admission to a career of certain independence and honorable though limited rewards. What is practicable in and for Great Britain and its vast colonial possessions is practicable for the United States. If a central board of examiners, sitting in London, can select a class of persons from which the offices in India, Australia, New Zealand, and British North America, as well as in the home service, can be filled, not only without complaint on the part of the applicants, but with gratitude for the privilege of making application, then our board of commissioners, with the assistance provided for in this bill, can do the same thing for this country. In Great Britain it is necessary that the applicants should go to London; by the provisions of this bill it is not necessary that the applicants should all go to Washington, or that the Commissioners should themselves go to Maine or to Oregon. The Central Board at Washington would determine the minimum degree of qualification for every subordinate grade of the civil service. They settle upon the questions to be asked of the candidate and the scrutiny to be made into his character. If the place of examination is at Washington they conduct the examinations themselves. If at New-York or any other place conveniently accessible, they may all attend or send one of their number to act with other competent persons called specially to their assistance. In no part of the country can there be any deficiency in competent assistants. Well-educated officers of the army and navy, including surgeons, are stationed within or adjacent to every State and Territory. In every State are experienced educators who would gladly perform the service of examiners from an honorable sense of patriotic duty. In most of the States the members of the Boards of Education and School Committees serve without compensation. Those of us who have selected our nominees for the Military and Naval Academies through competition have found no difficulty in securing the willing services of competent examiners. Suppose the heads of departments report that they need a hundred qualified persons to fill vacancies in the clerkships at Washington; thereupon the Central Board give notice that they will receive applications for such places within a given period from all parts of the country. In the meantime they will determine what questions shall be put to the applicants, and what inquiries shall be made as to their health, character and antecedents. They will appoint places where the candidates shall appear, and designate the persons who are to conduct the examinations. The result will at once be reported to the Central Board. There may be ten thousand applicants for the vacant hundred places, and out of those ten thousand the Board may find that two thousand are qualified for the appointments. The leading hundred get the places, and the people are sure of that number of good servants. The unsuccessful nineteen hundred get certificates of their fitness for such places, and may, under rules to be established by the Board, become entitled to appointments within a limited time without further examination. Such is their relation to the Government; but to the world the certificate of fitness is a letter of credit, worth more than the diploma of any commercial college, scientific school, or even of any university, as a recommendation for employment, because it is the evidence of merit in a contest for prizes in which the alumni of all such institutions are competitors. The civil service commission will prove to be here what it has become elsewhere, the grand assay office, where all young men desirous of entering the public service have their qualities tested; as the mint, where those who show that they have the required fineness of metal receive the stamp which will give them currency throughout the nation. Such has been the result in Germany, in France and in England. Young men strive to obtain the certificate of the Civil Service Commissioners, although it does not bring them into office, because it is the best evidence of their qualifications for commercial or other business. Although not ten out of a hundred who pass the examination and scrutiny enter the public service, yet the ninety find employment perhaps more profitable elsewhere.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JOSEPH II. AND HIS COURT. A historical novel. By L. MUHLBACH. Translated from the German by ADELAIDE D. V. CHAUDRON. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

This was the first of the works of Mrs. MUHLBACH published in this country, and in relation to the time and circumstances of its reproduction, we have the following interesting note from Mr. S. H. GOETZEL, of New-Orleans:

"In 1862 I intended to publish a magazine in Mobile. J. N. CARDOZO was already employed as my editor. We intended to give one form every month of MUHLBACH's interesting historical novel, *Joseph II. and his Court*. I was so fortunate as to procure a copy by the kindness of my worthy friend G. F. WERHORK, Esq., who had it on his shelves ever since 1859, when I ordered it for him from WESTERMANN, in New-York. I then asked Mrs. CHAUDRON if she would not be willing to translate that work for my magazine at the basis of one form every month? The political affairs of the Confederacy, in 1863, prevented us from carrying out our first intentions. The plan for the monthly Magazine had to be abandoned, and inasmuch as Mrs. CHAUDRON had already prepared a considerable part of the manuscript, we concluded to publish it by itself in book form. This is the true statement of the manner by which MUHLBACH's German productions were introduced into the English literature of the United States.

As regards the construction of the plot, and the care with which it is worked out, *Joseph the Second and His Court* certainly surpasses either *Frederick the Great* or the *Merchant of Berlin*. MARIA THERESA, MARIE ANTOINETTE, ISABELLA of Parma, FREDERICK the Great, Prince KAUNITZ, Dr. MESMER and a long catologue of prominent cotemporary characters are introduced, and play their parts with much closer fidelity to history than has been the case with the works of Mrs. MUHLBACH to which we have heretofore called attention. The narrative progresses with spirit; the action is rapid; the dialogues are exceedingly vivacious, and the plot abounds in dramatic situations, which are managed with unusual skill. The Court intrigues, too, are used with admirable effect to relieve the movement of the narrative itself, and altogether the work deserves a place among the very first of historical novels. It should also be said that the task of translation has been performed with evident fidelity, and at the same time with a cleverness which almost conceals the fact that the work is not an original production. If Mrs. MUHLEACH's works attain the popularity here which they so well deserve the publishers will undoubtedly issue this volume uniform with the rest of the series, and in that case the illustrations, which add but little to the attractiveness of the work, will probably be omitted. In a brief pamphlet, partly designed as an introduction to her novels, and partly as a reply to criticisms made upon the liberties she takes with the facts of history, Mrs. MUHLBACH, whose real name is CLARA MUNDT, defines her views regarding the sphere of the historical romance. She asserts that it should be nothing "but an illustration of history," and she adds: "If the drawing, grouping, coloring and style of such an illustration of any given historical epoch is admitted to be true, then the illustration rises to the elevation of a work of art, worthy of a place beside the historical picture, and is equally useful." In conclusion, she says: "I desire not to be a resource for historical writers, but I shall always earnestly and zealously seek to draw from the wells of history, that nothing false or unreal may find a place in the 'magazine of my fantasy.'" Occasionally Mrs. MUHLBACH gives us a touch of the "unreal" in her fictions, but on the whole she may claim to have worked out quite faithfully her idea of what the "historical romance" should be.

ROBERT SEVERNE: HIS FRIENDS AND HIS ENEMIES. A novel. By WILLIAM A. HAMMOND. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

Policy as well as modesty doubtless influenced the author of *Robert Severne* to refrain from giving his former official rank upon the title page of this volume, for it would not deepen the popular interest in any novel to know that the writer of it had once been Surgeon-General of the United States Army, and it might not be regarded as complimentary to characterize the production as worthy a pen which once had so much to do with the alleviation of the hardships and sufferings of war. Estimated upon its own merits *Robert Severne* cannot be called an unqualified success. Some of the characters introduced are admirably drawn, and two or three of them are quite original. The plot too, is novel; but some of the leading incidents smell strongly of the shop, as, for instance, when *Robert Severne*, while laboring under an hallucination, writes himself down guilty of the murder of his wife. Psychological phenomena like this have doubtless occurred; but it is curious to note that physicians who may have become novelists indulge in their use much more freely than do writers of any other class. In some parts of his plot, moreover, Dr. HAMMOND offends good taste, and his style, which is at times exceedingly constrained, reminds the reader that the work is not the production of a practiced writer. This fault is all the more prominent when he attempts to caricature any class of individuals. "Brother Jenkins," for instance, is constantly made the caricature of a caricature, unintentionally of course, but with a ludicrous effect now and then which was not at all intended by the writer. The fact that Dr. HAMMOND has had the intrepidity to venture upon authorship at this late day may perhaps be taken as a proof that he possesses the perseverance necessary to enable him to achieve success in fictitious literature; but taking *Robert Severne* as a standard, it is plain that he has much to do before he can secure a place among our leading American authors.

TWO MARRIAGES. By the author of John Halifax, Gentleman. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

The purity of sentiment, elevated moral tone, and depth of feeling displayed in Miss MULOCK's stories are always sure to secure readers for the most unpretending and unambitious of her productions. In this volume we have two tales, neither of which is so long that it may not be finished in a single sitting. The first is entitled "John Bowerbank's Wife," and it tells of a pretty and wealthy, but not strong-willed girl, who was beloved by a man of a lower station in life. Her father indignantly refused his request for her hand, and finally brought about her marriage with a wealthy merchant, in every way unsuitable to her. The discovery, some time after her marriage, of the fact that her old lover remained faithful, and that her father had practiced deception upon her, comes with crushing force; but through it all she remains true to her husband, and the closing scenes of her life are portrayed with that power and pathos of which Miss MULOCK is so true a master. "Parson Garland's Daughter" is the second of the marriages from which the volume takes its name, and the story which occupies two-thirds of the book is more elaborate than the first, and more interesting. It deals directly with the class of society the characteristics of which Miss MULOCK loves to dwell upon, and both Parson Garland and Charlotte are among the best of her creations. Her readers will offer only one criticism upon the book—that its perusal may be finished too quickly; but it will quicken their appetite for the new and more elaborate work upon which she is now said to be engaged.

CRADOCK NOWELL: A Tale of the New Forest. By RICHARD DODDRIDGE BLACKMORE. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.
RACHEL'S SECRET. HARPER & BROTHERS.
COUNTRY QUARTERS. By the COUNTESS of BLESSINGTON. 12mo. muslin. T. B. PETERSON.

The first two of these novels are among the latest additions to HARPERS' select library. *Cradock Nowell* is a story of remarkable power. It abounds in vivid pictures of natural scenery and in graphic descriptions of the animal and vegetable world. It exhibits wide observation and large experience of the lessons and trials of human life, and is further remarkable for its keen insight into character. A marked blemish in an otherwise admirable story is the pedantic parade of Latin and Greek quotations as well as of scientific terms in which the writer indulges. If he can be convinced that the ostentatious display of such knowledge as this always passes with readers for far less than its worth as represented by the labor involved in overhauling dictionaries and encyclopedias, he may yet achieve distinction in the line in which this is evidently an early effort.

Rachel's Secret is a story of self-abnegation in the face of extraordinary temptation and when the contrary course would be pursued by many. It is quite well written, and the interest is well sustained.

In *Country Quarters* we have a reproduction of a novel first published many years ago, and which portrays the lives and loves of a party of officers stationed in an Irish county town.

Literary Items.

—"Our Artist in Peru," Mr. G. W. CARLETON, proposes to make a trip to Caraccas, and has lately advertised in the TIMES for company. Mr. CARLETON has, by the way, recently received as a partner Mr. H. S. ALLEN, who has been connected with the book trade in different capacities for the last twenty years, and the style of the firm is now S. W. CARLETON & Co.

—*A History of the War in Georgia*, from the rebel standpoint, is in course of preparation by C. W. HOWARD, of Kingston, in that State.

—Lord LYTTON is said to have rewritten a portion of the "Lady of Lyons" for M. FECHTER, the English actor.

—One of the editors of the Mobile *Tribune* is writing a history of the rebel navy.

—Rev. Mr. ALGER is lecturing in Boston upon the "Friendship of Women."

—EPES SARGENT is at work on a novel descriptive of American society and morals.

Periodical Literature.

—In the January number of the *American Journal of Science and Arts* (New-Haven: SILLIMAN & DANA) we find the statement that the undertaking of measuring the longitude between the observatory at Greenwich, England, at the stations of the geodetic survey of the United States, by means of the Atlantic Cable and the connecting telegraph lines, has been successfully accomplished, under the auspices of the United States Coast Survey. The preliminary computations made during the progress of the work exhibit an unexpectedly close agreement of results; the signals transmitted by the cable possess far greater sharpness than was anticipated, and the time of transmission has been found remarkable constant. Dr. B. A. GOULD, under whose direction the work has been executed, and who occupied the terminus of the Atlantic Cable in Ireland while the operations were in progress, gave a detailed account of the observations at the meeting of the National Academy of Sciences, held at Washington last week. In this same number of the *Journal*, Prof. H. A. NEWTON groups together numerous observations upon the meteoric shower that did not take place in this country last November. He thinks it probable that a display may be anticipated next year also, but whether Englishmen and the people upon the Eastern continent will be the favored observers then he does not venture to predict. There are also articles by HENRY MITCHELL on "Recent Soundings in the Gulf Stream;" by Prof. ANDREWS summarizing observations upon "the Glacial Drift Beneath the Bed of Lake Michigan as Seen in the Chicago Tunnel;" as well as a number of other papers covering a wide range of scientific topics.

—The *Riverside Magazine* (New-York: HURD & HOUGHTON) for February, is all, in respect of literary and artistic attractions, that the young people can desire. There are two full-page illustrations, one by STEPHENS, giving a thoroughly characteristic interpretation of the ditty of *Mother Goose*, beginning, "There was a Piper had a Cow." The second, entitled "A Run for Life," is after a design by HERRICK, and is one of the most artistic illustrations lately given in any of the magazines. The drawing is full of life and wonderfully expressive, and the engraving has been admirably done. The illustrations worked in with the letter-press, are not particularly good, but the contents of the magazine are varied and instructive, and at the same time so entertaining that every boy or girl who may get possession of it will be sure to read every article. The story of school-boy life, by "Vieux Moustache," is admirably told; in "Hrym, the Frost Giant," some of the phenomena of Winter are very pleasantly explained; "Lost on the Prairie" is one of those adventures which children read with thrilling interest, and Mr. ABBOTT contributes a second paper, written in a style which seems unnecessarily simple, but which, nevertheless, retains undiminished popularity with the young. A serial of Greenland life by an Arctic explorer, is announced to commence in the next number. The two initial numbers of the *Riverside* show that the magazine is edited by one who is in thorough sympathy with the young, and who knows just what they need. The publishers, too, are evidently exerting themselves to make it externally attractive; for, typographically, there is not a magazine issued which is pleasanter to the eye.

—There is a single article in the *North British Review* (New-York: Leonard Scott Publishing Co.) for December, which would be widely read if those interested in the subject knew where to find it. We refer to the article on "Submarine Telegraphy," which is, if we mistake not, by Sir DAVID BREWSTER. It is a very clear, elaborate and exhaustive discussion of the prominent branches of this very interesting and fertile subject. The other papers in this number of the *North British* are not so popular as this, although they are all scholarly and of interest to literary men.

—The *Eclectic Magazine* (New-York, W. H. BIDWELL) is illustrated with a steel engraving of the eminent chemist, Baron LIEBIG. "The Church in the Catacombs," for the *Cotemporary Review*; "Swinburne and His Apologist," from the London *Quarterly*; and "Memories of Moscow," by EDWARD DICEY, from *Macmillan's Magazine*, are among the leading articles in this number of the *Eclectic*.

THE INDIANS.

Report from Gen. Sherman of His Recent Tour of Inspection—Overland Lines of Travel.

The results of Gen. SHERMAN's tour of inspection, commenced in August last, are given in a report which was a few days ago referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs in the National House of Representatives. In order that Gen. GRANT might be informed of the real state of affairs, Gen. SHERMAN announced to Gen. RAWLINS, Gen. GRANT's Chief of Staff, his intention to write, from point to point on his journey, "letters of more minute and general information than would characterize official correspondence." From these letters the following extracts are taken:

The military value of the Union Pacific Railway, in view of Indian and possible Mormon difficulties, impresses him strongly. At Fort Sedgwick, in Colorado, he is very much dissatisfied with the quarters for the garrison. He says: "The post was first built of sods, and now looks like hovels into which a negro would hardly go. Surely, had the Southern planters put their negroes in such hovels, a sample would ere this have been carried to Boston and exhibited as an illustration of the cruelty and inhumanity of the masters." Writing from the same post he says:

"I see little danger of Indians. The telegraph is unmolested; the stage passes daily, and I find the road filled with travelers, back and forth, with ranches every ten miles; yet there is a general apprehension of danger, though no one seems to have a definite idea of whence it is to come. I have met a few straggling parties of Indians who seemed pure beggars and poor devils, more to be pitied than dreaded. I will start to-morrow for Laramie, distant 175 miles, with an escort of ten men. This does not look like danger, and I feel none at all."

DIFFICULTIES OF MAINTAINING POSTS.

The difficulties and expense attending the maintenance of posts on the plains are exhibited in the following extract from a letter dated at Fort Laramie. He says:

"Adobes, or sun-dried brick, are being made by contract; lime has been burned twelve miles off; a saw-mill is erected fifty miles off, and wood for the use of the post is cut by soldiers and hauled fifteen miles. The garrison is two companies Eighteenth Infantry and two of Second Cavalry—so, with almost everything to do, you can understand they have not much chance to hunt down horse-thieving Indians, whose lodges are in the Black Hills of the Cheyennes, 400 miles off. It is these awful distances that make our problem out here so difficult. For instance, a saw-mill was sent out, but on unpacking some pipe was missing; it was telegraped for, but a wrong one sent from St. Louis, and now the chances are that the mill will not get to work until October. Still Maj. —— and the quartermaster think they can manage to get things working well, and also be ready to share in an undertaking to punish the horse-thieving Indians.

CAUSES OF INDIAN TROUBLES.

One source of our recent Indian troubles is well portrayed in the following characteristic paragraph:

"Ever since the California emigration this road has been traveled as common as the old national road, and the Indians kept clear of it; since then all the Sioux have been driven west from Minnesota and the Missouri River, and the mountain region of Montana, Colorado and Utah is being settled up with gold miners and rancheros, so that poor Indian finds himself hemmed in. The Indian agents over on the Missouri tell him to come over here for hunting, and from here he is turned to some other quarter; and so the poor devil naturally wriggles against his doom. The settlements of Montana and Colorado seem now to be too strong for the Indians, who turn on our roads, when the trains string out and men scatter and straggle from the trains. Everybody, by traveling days and weeks without seeing an Indian, thinks it all humbug, and rides off a ways and finds himself surrounded and gone."

Again, in the same letter, he says:

"The great difficulty is that the Indians, though classed as Sioux, Cheyennes, Arrapahoes, &c., are not acting in bands, but the older Indians generally profess friendship and an inability to restrain their young braves, who go off on their own hook and commit these acts of murder and horse-stealing. They will sign any treaty for the sake of the annuities, but care no more for their part of the contract than if it were waste paper. There is a universal feeling of mistrust on both sides, and this will sooner or later result in a general outbreak. The whites who are looking for gold kill Indians just as they would kill beasts, and they also pay no regard for treaties; so that I see no good resulting from these treaties so long as the Indians themselves do not profess to be bound by them further than they are to their individual interest. We must go on as now, until by law all the Indians are put in our control—a thing that must be done sooner or later."

In a letter written from New-Mexico, he says:

"Four companies here will make it impossible for the Utes to combine, and if scattered hunting parties steal a cow or sheep now and then to keep from starving, I will not construe it war. On any of the streams east of the mountain, say the Fountaine qui Boilliet, the Huerfano, the Arkansas, or Purgatory, the settlers could in three hours assemble fifty men, ample for protection against any band of Ute warriors that has been seen for years. An instance occurred before Col. ALEXANDER had fairly got to his new post, Fort Stevens. A runner came from the ranche of one DOYLE, that the Indians were plundering and stealing. He hurried off a detachment, which traveled seventy miles, and when they reach Doyle they found more than fifty whites who professed to have lost seven cattle, but wanted to sell corn at ten cents a pound to the detachment, and other things in proportion. Fortunately, Col. ALEXANDER had supplied his men, so they bought nothing, and DOYLE contented himself with saying soldiers were of no account against Indians. I propose to pass by DOYLE's ranche on my return, and I will tell him plainly that our soldiers are not to be used against cattle thieves; but if they have occasion to visit him again, it shall be at his cost."

In a letter from Fort Lyon, Colorado, he writes:

"The Utes are hunters and peaceable, and the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes are off after the buffalo. God only knows when, and I do not see how we can make a decent excuse for an Indian war. I have traveled all the way from Laramie without a single soldier or escort. I met single men unarmed, traveling along the road, as in Missouri. Cattle and horses graze loose, far from their owners, most tempting to a starving Indian, and though the Indians might easily make a descent on the scattered ranches, yet they have not done so, and I see no external signs of a fear of such an event, though all the people are clamorous for military protection. I received at Pueblo a petition to that effect, signed by so many names that I could not help answering that the names to the petition exceeded in number the strength of any of our small garrisons. Still I do think that the efforts of the people to transform the desert into productive farms is worthy the encouragement of the General Government, and I will write of the subject again at length."

GEN. SHERMAN'S POLICY.

An idea of Gen. SHERMAN's policy is conveyed in the following extract from a letter to Col. SACKETT, one of the senior Inspector-Generals of the army, who was about to make a tour across to California:

"If the Territory of Montana be rich in gold, as represented, and has enough fertile lands to produce the grain and vegetables necessary for its inhabitants, as also hay and corn, or barley, for animals, there will be little trouble in time to afford them troops to make them comparatively safe while engaged in their peaceful pursuit of wealth; but they should, this year and next, not scatter too much, but confine their efforts to mines already known, and to lands that will not disturb the Indians in a possession either guaranteed by treaty or inferred from long habit.

Copies of Gen. POPE's communications and orders will put you in possession of all authentic information; but you had better confer also with Gen. COOK, at Omaha, and possess yourself with his views, as he is especially charged with the protection of the vast country bordering on the Upper Missouri and Mississippi.

We have settled down to the conviction that the routes of trade and travel to Montana will follow three routes:

1. By the Missouri River.
2. By land following the Platte to Laramie; thence along the east base of the Rocky Mountains, by Fort Reno and head of Yellowstone to Virginia City.
3. From the neighborhood of Fort Pierre to the Valley of the Big Cheyenne to the Black Hills, and thence across the Powder River, there falling into the second route above described.

All of these roads will be partially guarded this year, and our efforts will be directed to make them more and more secure and easy of travel each year.

I wish you to follow the first-named route by the valley of the Missouri River, inspecting it closely, beginning with Omaha, visiting each of the posts of that route referred to in Gen. POPE's orders Nos. 27 and 33, and sending back to me by the speediest means partial and confidential reports of your observations. You cannot be too full and explicit, especially in describing the natural resources of the country as to the materials for buildings, character of soil, coal and any minerals likely to attract emigrants and settlements. It seems to me that inasmuch as our people have sprung across the zone of desert prairie so well described by Gen. POPE, it is all-important that our chain of military posts should be along that line which affords the best chances for farming and for settlements. The dangers and privations of the long journey will be better diminished by getting as many settlers along the route traveled as possible, so that corn, oats and forage may be produced, and obviate the necessity of hauling these things at such heavy costs by trains. I want to send cavalry into that remote region, but it would be absurd to attempt it till we know forage can be had there at some price below its weight in gold.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Superintendent Randall's Annual Report—Progress of Educational Institutions—Increased Attendance of Pupils—Suggestions for Universal Education—Corporal Punishment Useless—Important Ideas for Teachers—The Increase of Female Teachers' Salaries Recommended—A Change Suggested in Relation to the College of New-York—Evening Schools, &c.

Following is an abstract of the interesting report of Superintendent RANDALL to the Board of Education, showing the present condition of our public schools, and making suggestions and recommendations for future action:

In transmitting, for your information and that of the public, the customary annual reports of the officers connected with this Department, I am happy to be able to state that our excellent system of public instruction is steadily advancing in value and efficiency, and, through its results, commending itself more and more to the regard and affection of our citizens. Originating more than sixty years ago in the benevolent efforts of a few philanthropists for the establishment of a single school in which the destitute children of this City, not provided with instruction by the various church organizations, could be taught, it has become an indispensable department of our municipal Government, for the free education of every child of suitable age residing in the City, whose parents or guardians may desire to avail themselves of its benefits. Instead of one school, with a single teacher, we have 300 departments and schools, with 2,000 teachers. Instead of an annual expenditure of less than $5,000, contributed from private or corporate funds, nearly $2,500,000 are annually contributed by the tax-payers of the City, and cheerfully and ungrudgingly placed at the disposal of the Board of Education. Instead of about a hundred pupils, gleaned from the overflowing of the parochial charity schools, we have 200,000 bright, cheerful faces, representing the homes and the firesides of the rich and the poor, without discrimination or distinction of class, color or religion. Instead of a meagre dole of a few elementary branches of instruction, we place at the disposal of all a complete academical and collegiate course.

This system rests, for its foundation, upon that principle now almost universally recognised among us, that it is the primary duty of every community to provide ample and adequate means of instruction for every child within its borders; that this obligation is imperative and indispensable to its future safety and well-being, and that for the omission fully to discharge it, such community endangers the security of the lives, property and peace of its future citizens, and insure the certain liability of a burdensome expenditure for the maintenance of its own paupers and the punishment of its criminals; while, on the other hand, for every child properly educated, it receives in return an accession into its ranks, of productive industry, increased wealth, mental ability, and moral and social worth, immensely exceeding, in a merely pecuniary point of view, any expenditure it may have incurred. If, therefore, this principle is sound, and is found to be applicable to every community, its importance to a great metropolis like our own, composed of the representatives of every nationality and every grade and class of society, must be strikingly apparent to every intelligent and reflecting mind. And thus it has happened that for more than half a century it has been engrafted upon our municipal legislation, and borne its precious annual harvest of well-instructed youth of both sexes, mentally and morally fitted for usefulness, honor and upright and virtuous lives. To the extent, and in the main, only to the extent that it has failed, from the rapid and immense influx of population from all quarters of the globe, to bring within its beneficent influence, all those who need, and, from whatever circumstances, are deprived of its blessings—has the community suffered from the depredations of outlaws and vagabonds, the violence of criminals, the lawlessness of brutal ignorance and vice, and the helplessness of imbecility, of utter poverty and destitution. So long as, for any reason, we continue to permit one-tenth, one-fifth, or any other proportion of the children of our City, to grow up to manhood or womanhood in idleness, viciousness, lawlessness and ignorance, instead of peremptorily and firmly insisting upon their proper care and culture in some public or private school, so long we must continue to reap the bitter harvest of violence and crime, insecurity of person and property, and burdensome taxation. For every school-house we build, and fill with the youth of the City of every class and every grade, we reclaim from the ranks of future pauperism and crime, and add to the available industry, wealth and order of the community, as many of our future citizens as we thus provide with the means of instruction; and for every dollar we appropriate to this object we not only save thousands in future inevitable expenditures for the prison, the almshouse and the gallows, but we augment the industrial, social, civil, moral and religious resources of the community to an incalculable extent.

Cost what it may, in money or in labor—unwelcome as the proposition may be to the vagrant, the ignorant, or the lawless—we must, as rapidly as possible, increase the number and the accommodations of our public schools of every grade; and we must take effectual measures to see that every child of suitable age, not otherwise provided with the means of instruction, shall be so constantly provided either in public or private institutions. We must maintain, and, if necessary, increase the efficiency of our admirable and renovated system of evening schools, until it fully meets the wants of that large portion of our population, adults as well as children, who can spare only that portion of their time for mental improvement. We must provide in the future as we have already in the past, for the educational wants of our colored population. We must greatly extend our facilities for primary instruction—improve and elevate our grammar schools—provide schools of a still higher grade for a higher degree of advancement for both sexes—establish normal schools of the highest degree of efficiency for the education of teachers, and infuse throughout every branch of our system of public instruction life, energy, progress and practical utility.

STATISTICS OF THE SCHOOLS.

There are under the direction of the Board of Education, in addition to the College of the City of New-York and the Saturday normal school for teachers, 44 grammar schools for boys, 44 for girls, and 4 where both sexes are taught in the same department; 50 primary departments, 38 primary schools, 6 grammar and 7 primary schools for colored children, and 15 corporate schools, participating in the public money. There were also, during the year ending the 1st October last, 48 evening schools, 26 for males and 22 for females. The following table will show the whole number of pupils taught in each class of schools during the year reported, and the average attendance:

Schools.	Whole No. taught.	Average attendance.
Boys' Grammar Schools....	29,097	13,896
Girls' Grammar Schools....	26,013	12,463
Primary Departments........	86,337	33,275
Primary Schools.............	39,592	15,377
Colored Schools.............	1,946	731
Evening Schools.............	25,005	11,202
Corporate Schools...........	14,536	5,340
Total..........................	222,527	91,986

showing an increase over the previous year of about 7,000 in the whole number of pupils, and of 1,210 in the average attendance.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS AND APPURTENANCES.

It will be perceived from this recapitulation, that the whole number of grammar school pupils attending or taught during the year was 55,110, with an average daily attendance of 26,359; while the whole number of pupils in the primary departments in the same buildings, amounted to 86,337, with an average daily attendance of 33,275. In nearly all the grammar schools, two entire stories are occupied by the pupils of the grammar department, while the remaining story is assigned to the primary department. The result is, that (with the occasional exception in some of the schools of a gallery extension, capable of accommodating two or three hundred pupils,) an average daily number of 33,275 pupils are crowded into one-half the same space provided in the upper departments for an average daily attendance of 26,359, or compelled to occupy badly lighted, inconvenient, and ill-ventilated galleries or rooms in the basement story.

It must be obvious to the most superficial observer that these primary departments are quite incapable of comfortably accommodating more than twice the number of pupils occupying the same space in the grammar departments, and that the crowding of from 100 to 150 pupils in rooms capable of comfortably seating only from fifty to seventy, cannot fail of being prejudicial to the health of the children thus packed and huddled together, to say nothing of the dangers in case of fires or other accidents happening to the building, or in case of exposure to contagious diseases.

It is unquestionably true that the rapid growth of population in the City, and the demands everywhere existing in our midst for increased school accommodations, imperatively require additional buildings. This demand is not so pressing in the case of grammar as of primary schools. In nearly all the Wards of the City, provisison is greatly needed for this class of schools, while no special necessity seems to exist for the enlargement of grammar school accomodations—no necessity, at least, which could not be met by a proper distribution of pupils among the respective schools of the several wards, or by the occupation of separate buildings for male and female pupils. But the general diffusion of primary schools throughout the City, as rapidly as the finances of the Board will permit, appears to be the most judicious as well as economical mode of supplying the pressing demand for increased facilities of instruction.

In most of our grammar schools three large halls, capable of accommodating nearly all the pupils of the respective departments, are, for all practical purposes of instruction, rendered unavailable.

In buildings hereafter to be erected or remodeled both economy and convenience would, in my judgment, be consulted by the entire separation of the primary departments from the grammar schools; the erection of primary schools wherever needed, after the improved models recently adopted, and of grammar schools in separate buildings for male and female pupils; with the assembling halls in each class of schools so arranged as to be used for class rooms when required. Where new buildings are to be erected on this plan, two stories only above the basement would, in general, be needed.

The attention of the Board is again earnestly invoked to the suggestions and recommendations made in the two preceding reports from this Department, in reference to the structure and condition of the privies connected with the male departments. Many of these appurtenances are still, I regret to say, grossly neglected, to the serious detriment both of the health and morals of the pupils.

TEACHERS AND CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION.

The whole number of teachers employed in the several schools and departments during the year was 2,068, of whom 199 were males and 1,869 females. Of this number 207 hold State Certificates, and 28 are graduates of the State Normal School. 335 candidates for certificates of qualification as teachers have been examined, of whom 84 received certificates of grade A; 95 of grade B, and 156 were rejected.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS.

The result of the annual examinations of the several schools during the past year has been highly satisfactory. The whole number of classes examined in the Male Departments of the grammar schools was 251. Of these 217 attained an average per centage of 75 and upward; 130 of 85 and upward; 66 of 90 and upward, and 15 of 95 and upward; while 34 classes only fell below an average of 75 per cent., making the average per centage of the Department 81. The whole number of classes examined in the Female Departments of the grammar schools was 297, of which 274 obtained 75 per cent. and upward; 219 an average of 85 and upward; 145 an average of 90 and upward; 76 of 95 and upward, and 6 of 100; while 23 classes only were below 75 per cent., making the average per centage of the Department 88¼. In the Primary Departments 407 classes were examined, with an average per centage of 89½.

Number of classes obtaining and exceeding 75 per cent..........	385
Number of classes obtaining and exceeding 85 per cent..........	299
Number of classes obtaining and exceeding 90 per cent..........	219
Number of classes obtaining and exceeding 95 per cent..........	138
Number of classes obtaining 100 per cent......	36
Number of classes below 75 per cent..........	22

In the primary schools 184 classes were examined. Average percentage 87½.

Number obtaining and exceeding 75 per cent..	177
Number obtaining and exceeding 85 per cent..	140
Number obtaining and exceeding 90 per cent...	78
Number obtaining and exceeding 95 per cent..	47
Number obtaining 100 per cent...........	14
Number below 75 per cent..........	5

In the schools for colored children, the results of the examination were as follows:

Number of classes examined in colored boys' grammar schools..........	8
Average per centage..........	68½
75 per cent. and over..........	3
85 per cent. and over..........	1
90 per cent. and over..........	1
Below 75 per cent..........	5
Number of classes examined in colored girls' grammar schools..........	11
Average per centage..........	71½
75 per cent. and upward..........	5
Below 75 per cent..........	6
Number of classes examined in colored primary departments..........	4
Average per centage..........	88¼
75 per cent. and upward..........	4
90 per cent. and upward..........	3

The whole number of classes examined in all the schools and departments was 1,169.

Total average of scholarship..........	82
Number of classes obtaining and exceeding 75 per cent..........	1,065
Number of classes obtaining and exceeding 85 per cent..........	[illegible]
Number of classes obtaining and exceeding [illegible] per cent..........	513
Number of classes obtaining and exceeding [illegible] per cent..........	276
Number of classes obtaining 100 per cent..........	56
Number of classes below 75 per cent..........	[illegible]

CLASSIFICATION.

During the past two years a correspondence has been maintained by this Department with Mr. JOHN HECKER, one of the Inspectors of the Second District, in reference to the important subject of classification in our schools, the results of which are deemed of practical importance to the interests of education and the advancement of our system of public instruction. Having devoted much thought and labor to the consideration of this subject, and having made a careful and thorough investigation of the principles involved in the inquiry, Mr. HECKER is of opinion that a classification of the pupils of our public schools, based partially at least upon temperamental characteristics and physical conditions affecting character, disposition and intellectual development, might advantageously be adopted without changing the existing course of study, or essentially interfering with the present organization of the schools. In accordance with the soundest principles of physical science, he recognizes the strongly-marked and clearly-defined external characteristics which discriminate the nervous, the sanguine, the lymphatic and the bilious temperaments, and recommends a subdivision by the teacher of each class into four portions, according to the predominance in the pupils of these four temperaments respectively.

Having obtained from Mr. HECKER a statement of these general views, accompanied with a note offering to make such further explanations as might, upon examination, be suggested or deemed desirable, Assistant Superintendent KIDDLE, in reply, addressed a communication to him, propounding a variety of queries in reference to the practical application of the proposed system—the extent to which such practical application was susceptible—the specific modes of its administration intellectually, morally and physically—its relation to school discipline—the mental faculties brought into action through its instrumentality—the order of their development—the mode of their culture—and to various incidental points seeming to require more ample illustration and expansion.

The reply to this communication, accompanied with a series of carefully executed plates illustrating the subject matter, was explicit and satisfactory, comprising a full and clear exposition of the intellectual, moral and spiritual faculties of the mind, the process of their development under varying temperaments, and different physical and mental organizations, and the agencies best adapted to the highest culture of each, with reference to its capacity and special characteristics, and to the influence exerted upon it by the others. Upon a careful perusal of this document I felt satisfied that it embraced many very valuable suggestions for the consideration and study of teachers, and expressed to Mr. HECKER an earnest desire that it could be placed before those of them engaged in our public schools. With his accustomed liberality and generosity he immediately complied with my request, although at a heavy pecuniary charge to himself; and I entertain no doubt that a careful study of the principles laid down and illustrated by him, will greatly facilitate the work of instruction, and direct the attention of the teacher to many fundamental principles of physical and intellectual science involved in educational processes, which have heretofore been overlooked or undervalued. If it accomplishes no other or higher object, it can scarcely fail, in my judgment, to lead to a more careful observation and study of the peculiar mental conformation and capacities of the pupils under instruction, and a more general desire to become acquainted with standard works on the science as well as art of education.

It is proper, also, in this connection, to state that the Inspectors of the several districts generally, have at all times exhibited a most laudable interest in the practical working of our public school system. Inspector JAMES W. GERARD, in addition to his other official duties, has devoted a large portion of his time, during several years past, to the delivery of lectures before nearly all the schools of the City, on historical, biographical and scientific subjects; and in conjunction with his colleagues, has been assiduous in attendance on the public examinations as well of the schools, as of candidates for certificates of qualification. These officers have also inaugurated many valuable reforms in the condition and cleanliness of the school buildings, playgrounds, &c.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.

From the monthly returns made to this Department, in accordance with the by-laws of the Board during the past year, the following statistics have been gathered: The total number of punishments inflicted in the male departments during the month of October, 1865, when the first report was transmitted, was 2,450, or an average of 61 in each of the 32 departments resorting to this mode of discipline. In December, the number fell to 1,378, averaging 35. From December to June, the number of punishments exceeded 2,000, averaging about 50 to each school. In June the number decreased to 1,557, or an average of 46; in July, to 543, or an average of 12; and in September amounted to 946, or an average of 22. In the largest school of the City, (No. 35,) the average monthly number of punishments during the year was 12; in No. 40, 13; in No. 44, 20; while in numbers 15, 28, 37, 52 and 54, no corporal punishments were inflicted during the year; in No. 3, an average of 7 only per month; in No. 7, an average of 12; in No. 10, an average of 10; in No. 46, of 8. In No. 32 the average monthly return of punishments was 221; and in four other schools, the monthly average ranged from 84 to 98.

In all cases, the punishment inflicted consists of from one to six strokes of the rattan on the open palm of the hand, and is inflicted only by the Principal or, in his absence, the Vice-Principal, on a personal investigation of the facts.

In 38 of the 44 female departments no coporal punishment is inflicted; and, in the remaining six departments, the average number of punishments per month is 14, being principally confined to two schools.

In 13 of the 50 Primary Departments, Nos. 1, 8, 17, 20, 24, 28, 35, 38, 39, 42, 45, 47 and 50, no corporal punishments are inflicted; and in the remaining 27, the average number per month is 21. In two only of those departments the average exceeds 97 per month.

In 10 of the 38 Primary Schools, Nos. 1, 17, 20, 23, 24, 25, 30, 32, 35 and 39, no corporal punishments are inflicted; and in the remaining 28, the average number per month is only 9. In two schools only the average exceeds 50. In one (No. 20) it is 74.

In Colored School No. 1, and in Colored Primaries 2 and 3, no corporal punishment has been inflicted during the year. In No. 2, Laurens-street, Primary Department, the average number of monthly punishments was 66—Male Department 8, Female 3. In No. 4, Harlem, 6. In Nos. 6 and 7, 4.

Taking all the schools of the City in which punishments are inflicted, the average monthly punishment is only about 17, while in 64 out of 193, or one-third of the schools and departments, no corporal punishment has been inflicted during the year.

A careful examination of these results would seem satisfactorily to show, first, that the infliction of corporal punishment, as a means of discipline in our public schools, is not absolutely necessary, and can be dispensed with in practice if not in theory; and 2d, that it is, in fact, with few exceptions, very sparingly resorted to. In all the evening schools it is positively prohibited, and the ability to preserve order and enforce discipline in this class of schools without its aid sufficiently establishes the entire practicability of wholly dispensing with it.

There is still, however, in my judgment, a "more excellent way." Our system of public schools was established and is maintained as an educational, not as a disciplinary or penal institution; for the purpose of instruction, not punishment; and the time set apart for the communication and acquisition of knowledge, and the culture of the mental and moral faculties, was not designed to be infringed upon by the repeated infliction of corporeal punishment, and the harassing and demoralizing scenes of violence and passion which are so frequently its accompaniment. In the evening schools disobedience and disorder are effectually repressed by the expulsion of the offender, and by prohibiting his return to any of the schools under the charge of the Board, until reliable assurance of future good behavior is given. Why not apply the same rule to the grammar and primary schools? These institutions are now crowded with pupils, and thousands of applicants are besieging their doors for admission. Let it be understood that implicit obedience to the rules and regulations of the school, good behavior, and quiet and orderly deportment, are indispensable conditions to such admission; and that vicious, disobedient and disorderly conduct will, if persisted in after suitable admonition, be promptly followed by expulsion and exclusion; and parents who appreciate and desire the advantages of the schools will speedily apply the necessary remedy, instead of devolving it, as at present, upon the teachers.

EVENING SCHOOLS.

In accordance with the recommendations embodied in the reports from this Department of last year, the system of evening school instruction has been entirely remodeled and essentialy improved. The number of schools has been reduced from forty-eight to twenty-four, thirteen of which are for male and twelve for female pupils. This reduction has been accomplished by excluding from admission all applicants not accompanied or vouched for by some responsible person, all male pupils under fourteen, and female pupils under twelve years of age, and all those whose ages and avocations will admit of their attendance in the day schools. The schools for male and female pupils are required to be taught in separate buildings; the teachers to hold special certificates of qualification from the City Superintendent; and no female teachers to be employed in the male schools except such as have had at least two years' experience in teaching in a male grammar school. A regular system of classification has been prescribed, corresponding as nearly as practicable with that of the primary and grammar schools; an annual examination by the Superintendent and his assistants, and certificates for regular and punctual attendance, correct deportment and grade of scholarship. A teacher is provided for every thirty pupils in average attendance. In addition to this an Evening High School has been organized, holding its sessions in Grammar School No. 35, in West Thirteenth-street, consisting of about seven hundred male pupils, desirous of pursuing a somewhat more extended and advanced course than that prescribed for the evening schools generally. This course comprises English grammar and composition, reading and declamation, penmanship, book-keeping, arithmetic, algebra, geometry and trigonometry, natural philosophy, chemistry and astronomy, American history and political science, including a knowledge of the Constitution, State and National, with the outlines of municipal and international law, architectural and mechanical drawing, practical mechanics, navigation, and the French, Spanish and German languages. This school is under the charge of Mr. THOMAS HUNTER, as Principal, with an adequate number of well qualified assistants.

The average attendance of pupils in the thirteen evening schools for boys, during the month of October, was 5,505; in the High School, 704; in the eleven schools for girls, 3,293, and in the two colored schools, 142—making a total average for that month of 9,644. For the month of November, the total average was 3,045, and for December, 2,670.

SCHOOLS FOR COLORED CHILDREN.

These schools have also undergone a thorough reform in their organization, and probable future efficiency, during the past year—having been placed under the exclusive supervision of a Committee of the Board, to whom the appointment and removal of teachers and the general care and management of the schools have been committed. A normal school for the improvement of the teachers has also been organized, and every effort made by the Committee to secure a general and regular attendance of pupils in the several schools, and the employment of faithful and competent teachers. The prospects of improvement and advancement in this class of schools were never more encouraging than at the present moment; and it is confidently expected that the examination of the ensuing year will develop a far more favorable result than has heretofore been accomplished. Arrangements are already in progress for the erection of a new and spacious school building to supply the place of the one now in Laurens-street, and other schools will be provided as rapidly as may be required by the increased attendance of colored pupils.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

The Saturday Normal School for the instruction and improvement of teachers of every grade, under the charge of Assistant Superintendent KIDDLE, has been rapidly increasing in interest and efficiency during the past year. It has now on its list 730 pupils, with an average weekly attendance of 399. The whole time of each session is generally devoted to lectures on the science of teaching, and on the most approved methods of communicating instruction in both grammar and primary schools, in the various branches of study pursued in each, and in hearing recitations and conducting exercises in the class-rooms of teachers holding the lower grade of certificates.

HIGH AND NORMAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

I beg leave respectfully to renew the recommendations heretofore so frequently urged in the annual reports from this department, for the establishment and organization of a High and Normal School, for the instruction of girls in the more advanced branches of study, and for their preparation as teachers. Independently of the arguments heretofore used for such an institution, the very great pressure upon the lower classes of our female grammar schools, of applications for admission of pupils, imperatively demands that a separate school should be provided for those pupils of the supplementary grade, who, having completed the course of study prescribed for the grammar schools are now detained for two additional years in a more advanced course, and whose instruction could much more efficiently be conducted in an institution specially organized for that purpose, while the rooms now occupied by them would be thrown open for the accommodation of pupils of the regular grammar school grade. This pressure is, however, chiefly limited to the female departments of the grammar schools, very few of the male departments having supplementary classes.

But it is not only for the benefit of the more advanced female pupils of our grammar schools, and the relief it would afford from the pressure for admission into these departments, that an institution of a higher grade is required. A normal school, for the suitable preparation of candidates for the position of teachers in the several grammar and primary schools, is becoming more and more indispensable, as these schools are increasing in number, and as the requisites of scholarship are advancing. Under the existing system, a very large proportion of our two thousand female teachers enter upon their duties without any other knowledge of their profession than such as they may have been able to obtain by observation of the methods of instruction and discipline pursued in the particular schools which they have attended. Doubts have been entertained in some quarters as to the expediency of combining the academical or high course of instruction with the normal; but, from the best means of information and judgment at my command, I incline, decidedly, to the conviction that more valuable results would be secured by their union in the same institution than by separate organizations. By the former, the normal course of instruction would form a separate department, exclusively devoted to this specific object; while by the latter, a large portion of the course would almost necessarily be required to consist, as in all our existing normal schools it does consist, of preliminary academical instruction. This preliminary instruction being already provided for in the High School, no necessity would seem to exist for its incorporation into another institution, the chief object of which is normal instruction; while the normal department of the High School, relieved of this impediment, would be left at liberty to devote itself entirely to its appropriate function—that of the art and science of teaching.

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

Objections have, in some quarters, been taken to our system of public instruction, based upon the allegation that moral and religious instruction is not specifically given. If these charges were well founded, these objections would, it is conceded, be valid. Mere intellectual instruction is of little value, and quite as likely to prove pernicious as beneficial, unaccompanied by moral and religious culture, by the formation of good habits, and the systematic evolution of good character, upright principles, and a high toned conscientiousness. It is, however, far from being true that moral and religious culture does not form a part of the instruction communicated to the pupils of our public schools. On the contrary, it enters as a distinctive element of the course, and pervades and gives vitality to the whole system. Not an exercise is given, not a study pursued, not a measure of discipline resorted to, in which reference is not distinctly had to the fundamental principles of morality, and the higher sanctions of the Christian religion. There is not a pupil in any of our schools who is not every day reminded expressly in some of the exercises, or impliedly, but not less clearly and distinctly, in all, of the existence and attributes of the Creator, of the great cardinal rules and principles of Christianity, and of his responsibilities and duties as an immortal being. Sectarian teaching, it is true, is not permitted, nor ought it to be. The parent who desires that the religious instruction of his child should be based upon Catholicism, or upon any of the various subdivisions of Protestantism, or in accordance with the Hebrew faith, will readily perceive the impracticability of carrying out these distinctive views in schools where are necessarily congregated the representatives of every religious faith. The daily exercises in all our public schools are required to be opened by the reading of passages from the Bible, and are accompanied, generally, by the use of the Lord's Prayer, followed or preceded by devotional singing, in both of which all the pupils participate.

SCHOOL SESSIONS.

Much valuable time is lost, and no inconsiderable amount of noise and distubance produced in our schools, by the generally prevailing system of recesses. In the primary departments and schools, these recesses must unavoidably be more frequent than is necessary in the grammar schools. One recess, however, between the hour of opening, at 9 o'clock, and the hour of 12, or the dinner hour, seems to be all that is required for relaxation or health in this department, where the pupils are generally dismissed in the Summer at 2 and at other times at about 2:45 o'clock. But in the grammar departments, where an hour is allowed for dinner or lunch, and the pupils permitted to return to their homes, as is very generally the case, no necessity is perceived for any other general recess, interrupting all the studies of the classes, and losing from half to three-quarters of an hour of time. The noise and disturbance produced by the frequent recesses of the primary department necessarily affects, to a very considerable extent, the exercises of the other departments; and if, in addition to this, a general recess in both these departments intervenes between 9 and 12 o'clock, it is easy to perceive that the time devoted to scholarship must be seriously broken in upon. I recommend, therefore, the discontinuance in the several grammar schools of all recesses except the one at noon; that one hour should be set apart for this recess; that all the pupils should be permitted to return during this recess to their homes, and that on their return to the school they should immediately resume their places in the class-room.

COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

By a recent act of the Legislature, the designation of the "Free Academy" has been changed to that of the "College of the City of New-York," without, however, making any essential change in the constitution or functions of the institution. It still provides, as it has hitherto provided, a complete collegiate course of instruction for all male pupils of the public schools, who have been in attendance upon such schools one year, and who have attained the requisite qualifications for admission. Five years' attendance is requisite to graduation—one in the introductory, and four in the regular collegiate course. As the studies pursued in the introductory class are substantially the same as those provided for in the supplementary classes of the grammar schools, and as about one-half of the pupils entering the college, leave on or before the expiration of the first or introductory year, no good reason seems to exist why this introductory class should not be discontinued, leaving those who now enter it to pursue the studies of that year in the grammar schools, and such of them as desire to prosecute a higher course, to enter the freshman class of the college. If any intermediate course between that of the grammar school and that of the college should hereafter be deemed desirable, such course could far more economically and efficiently be provided by the establishment of a High School accessible to all pupils residents of the City and qualified to pursue its studies, than by engrafting it upon a purely collegiate course, accessible only to those who have spent a year in the public schools. As the case stands at present, ample provision already exists in every male grammar school for instruction in all the studies of the collegiate introductory year.

From the last annual report of the Institution, it appears that at the commencement of the Academical year, in September, 1865, there were 786 students present, of whom 465 were in the Indroductory Class, 164 in the Freshman, 84 in the Sophomore, 49 in the Junior and 26 in the Senior; that during the first term, ending February 17, 1866, 145 students had left the Introductory Class, and during the period elapsing from the 17th of February to the 1st of May, when the Academy became a College, 45 additional pupils had left this class; and that before the close of the academical year, in July, 50 more had left, making in all 240, 15 more than one half of the 465 who had entered the class. In 1864–5, 209 out of 463 left this class prior to the expiration of the academical year. The statistics for preceding years in the history of the Academy show about the same average results.

SALARIES OF TEACHERS.

The aggregate amount of salaries paid to the 2,068 teachers in the employ of the Board of Education, during the year ending on the 30th September last, was about $1,430,000. Of these teachers only about 200 were males, and the remaining 1,868 females. The salaries of the male principals of the fifty-two grammar schools, with a few exceptions, range from $2,000 to $3,000 per annum, according to the average attendance of pupils; those of the vice-principals, from $1,000 to $1,800; those of male assistants, from $800 to $1,500; and those of female assistants, from $500 to $800. In the female departments, the salaries of the principals range from $900 to $1,200; of the vice-principals, from [illegible] to $900; assistants, from [illegible] to [illegible]. In the primary departments and schools, the principals receive from $600 to $1,000; vice-principals, [illegible] to [illegible]; and assistants, from [illegible] to [illegible].

It is manifest, from this general synopsis, that the discrepancy between the salaries paid to the principals and vice-principals of the male departments is quite too great in view of the important and laborious duties devolved upon the latter. It is equally obvious that the compensation paid to the male assistants is inadequate; and the experience of the last few years has shown that the requisite degree of ability and talent can with great difficulty be commanded, and will soon cease to be commanded at all at these rates. Below the grade of first assistant, however, well qualified and experienced female teachers are found abundantly competent to take the place of instructors. This class of teachers, fully supplying as they do the places vacated by male teachers in consequence of the inadequacy of the salary allowed, should at least be paid an equal amount, instead of receiving as they do, from three to five hundred dollars less for performing the same amount of labor, with equal, if not superior qualifications.

The salaries of the principals, vice-principals and assistants of the female and primary departments and primary schools, are, in my judgment, altogether too low, and should be considerably increased. Without urging their abstract right to be placed on a footing, in this respect, of entire equality with teachers of the same grade in the male departments, it is certainly unjust to them and unworthy of the noble system of instruction, of which they form so large a part, to award to them considerably less than one-half the sum paid to male teachers occupying similar positions. Bearing in mind the fact that more than nine-tenths of the entire work accomplished by our public schools is performed by and under the direction and supervision of these female teachers, their claims to a more liberal and generous compensation ought, without hesitation or delay, to be acceded to.

In what way such increased compensation can be most equitably and fairly distributed among the teachers occupying different positions and grades, constitutes a problem of somewhat more difficult solution. Proper allowance should undoubtedly be made for superior qualifications, superior responsibility, and superior experience; but I am unable to perceive why the all-important work of instruction, and mental and moral discipline, performed in the Primary Departments and Primary Schools should not deserve and command equal compensation with that carried forward in the Female Department of the lower classes of the Male Grammar schools. It is certainly of much greater importance that this portion of the work of instruction should be well and thoroughly done than that pertaining to any other stage of progress. Only teachers of mature minds and familiar with the peculiarities of children, capable of interesting them and developing their budding intellects, with discrimination, patience and affectionate sympathy, should be placed in this class of schools; and such teachers should be at least as liberally compensated as those who are to take up the work of education where these pioneers of mind have left it.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Harlem Bridge—Report of the Special Committee on Banks.

This Board met at noon yesterday, Mr. SMITH in the chair.

The Special Committee on Banks reported in favor of repaying the following sums collected in error as tax on United States stocks:

Atlantic Bank	$9,632 10	Market Bank......	$23,186 78
Chatham Bank......	21,144 16	Mechanics' Banking Association...	13,319 42
Greenwich Bank....	6,986 69	Mercantile Bank....	25,626 88
New-York Bank....	49,584 74	North America B'k.	22,289 49
Broadway Bank.....	53,132 31	Ocean Bank........	25,017 91
Continental Bank...	86,877 75	Republic..........	60,411 08
East River Bank....	5,848 95	Seventh Ward......	11,967 28
Grocers' Bank......	6,760 16	St. Nicholas......	19,186 80
Hanover Bank.......	25,018 48		
Marine Bank........	17,461 46		

The Committee, in the report, state that this report concludes the claims of the banks; that the whole amount claimed was $2,134,860 10; that the Committee have allowed $2,021,261 65, making a saving to the county of $113,598 45.

The report was adopted.

A communication from the Harlem Bridge Commissioners asking for an additional appropriation of $87,000, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Board then adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Total Deaths for the Week—Zymotic Disease Table—Causes of Death Classified—Dr. Harris' Weekly Letter—Consumption and Scarlatina.

The total number of deaths recorded as having occurred in this City last week, ending Jan. 26, was 403, being 33 less than in the previous week, and 31 less than in the corresponding week of last year. Of the whole number 87 were from zymotic diseases, and of these 24 from scarlatina, 11 from croup and 10 from diphtheria.

The Coroners' cases for the week included 5 casualties by falls, 3 from burns and scalds, 26 from miscellaneous causes, and 1 from suicide.

The ages at which death occurred were as follows: Under 1 year, 100; under 2 years, 29; under 3 years, 18; under 4 years, 13; under 5 years, 10; between 5 and 10 years, 24; between 10 and 15 years, 5; between 15 and 20 years, 7; between 20 and 40 years, 94; between 40 and 60 years, 60; between 60 and 80 years, 37; 80 years and upward, 6.

The number of deaths in the public institutions was 52, as follows: New-York Hospital, 3; St. Vincent's Hospital, 1; Ward's Island, 12; City Lunatic Asylum, 3; Almshouse, 7; Nursery Hospital, 2; Charity Hospital, 7; Colored Home, 2; St. Luke's Hospital, 2; Bellevue Hospital, 13.

DR. HARRIS' WEEKLY LETTER.

The following letter from Dr. HARRIS, Registrar of Vital Statistics, accompanies the tabular statements:

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH, }
BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, Jan. 29, 1867. }

In the week ending Jan. 26, the total number of deaths in New-York was 403, including 52 in the public institutions. This, exclusive of 31 deaths on the islands, is equal to an annual death-rate of 26.63 per 1,000 inhabitants by census. There were 160 deaths in Brooklyn, a death-rate equal to 27.76 per 1,000 annually.

Zymotic infections killed 87 persons in New-York, and 29 in Brooklyn, or 21½ per cent. of all who died in the former, and 16½ per cent. of all deaths in the latter city. Scarlatina continues to be the predominant fever poison. It destroyed thirty-four lives in the two cities during the week. Thoughtful physicians who are called to see this disease in tenant-houses have begun to report it to the Board as they do other infectious fevers. Pulmonary diseases caused 144 deaths in New-York, and 59 in Brooklyn. These figures show that the severe Winter is keeping a rate of mortality that demands inquiry into the hygienic wants of the localities and classes in which such fatality from lung complaints is excessive. It was well said by the observing Superintendent of the Five points House of Industry the other day, that if the tenant-house population escape fatal fevers, then these lung diseases have "a mortgage with certain early foreclosure" on the miserable poor. Properly to appreciate the existing sanitary wants in the dwellings of the poor among us, and to see what reforms are needed, the philanthropist needs to accompany the sanitary officer to a few of the hundred tenements in which the most avoidable yet inevitable deaths occurred last week. The 143 deaths in first months of infancy in the two cities last week, help point out the most wretched and overcrowded dwellings that need purification and air supply.

The mean temperature of the week 28° Fahrenheit, was 14° warmer than that of the previous week, and the range of barometric pressure was the lowest since the month of May, except in the week ending Jan. 12. The mortality and the meteorological conditions in this district last week seem to have corresponded with those in the chief cities of Great Britain three weeks earlier. In that week the mean temperature was 25.2 at the Greenwich Observatory; the London death-rate was as 24 per 1,000 annually; that of Edinburgh, as 31; Dublin, 25; Liverpool, 35; Glasgow, 33. The Registrar-General of England has footed up the mortality in London for 1866, and says the death-rate in that city was 26 per 1,000. In Liverpool it was 42 per 1,000, the excess in that city being charged to cholera. Two in a thousand of the population of London died of cholera. In New-York the epidemic took only at the rate of 1½ to the 1,000. Government returns from Austria show that nearly 100,000 died of cholera in the 3½ months ending Oct. 15. The epidemic scourge is being followed by the broom of sanitary reform wherever its ravages were alarming. Our American cities that suffered most, viz., St. Louis, Cincinnati and Chicago, are demanding the inauguration of a sanitary system like that of New-York.

E. HARRIS.

DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

Wards	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Croup	Whooping Cough	Typhus Fever	Typhoid Fever	Cholera	Cholera Infantum	Other Diarrhoeal Diseases	Cholera Morbus	Other Zymotic Diseases	Total from Zymotic Diseases	By Accident, &c.	Total deaths from all causes	Total population (in Wards)—Census of 1860
1.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3.	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5.	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6.	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7.	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8.	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9.	—	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11.	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12.	—	1	3	—	—	—	1	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
13.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
14.	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15.	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
16.	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
17.	—	—	2	2	2	—	1	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
18.	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
19.	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
20.	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
21.	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
22.	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	—	5	24	10	11	3	4	5	—	—	7	—	20	87	11	403	814,254

CAUSES OF DEATH.

The causes of death were: Zymotic, 87; constitutional, 97; local, 175; developmental, 33; deaths by violence, 11. They are classified as follows:

Miasmatic diseases......	80	Generative system......	2
Enthetic diseases......	2	Locomotory system......	1
Dietic diseases......	5	Developmental (child'n)..	[illegible]
Diathetic diseases......	[illegible]	Developmental (women)..	[illegible]
Tubercular diseases......	[illegible]	Developmental (age)......	[illegible]
Nervous system......	[illegible]	Developmental (nutrit'n)..	11
Circulatory system......	19	Accidents, &c......	10
Respiratory system......	71	Suicide......	1
Digestive system......	[illegible]		
Urinary system......	7	Total......	[illegible]

The following supplementary table indicates the

Diseases which caused the heaviest mortality in the two Cities of New-York and Brooklyn:

Causes of Death in	New-York.		Brooklyn.	
Zymotic infections		87		33
The chief of which, Scarlatina, caused	24		10	
Constitutional diseases		97		40
Of which the Tubercular caused	92		38	
Local diseases		176		86
Of which the Respiratory disorders caused	71		28	
Of which the Nervous disorders caused	52		34	
Of which the Digestive disorders caused	23		5	
Developmental diseases		33		16
Of which in children there were	13		8	
Of which in old age there were	8		7	
Violence		11		3
Of which by accidents and negligence	10		3	
Of which by suicide and negligence	1		—	

AGES, SEXES AND NATIVITIES.

The following is a recapitulation of the ages, sexes and nativities of persons who died in New-York and Brooklyn:

New-York.		Brooklyn.	
Men	114	Men	52
Women	83	Women	37
Boys	117	Boys	51
Girls	89	Girls	36
Total	403	Total	176

NATIVITIES.

New-York.		Brooklyn.	
Austria	1	British America	2
British America	2	England	5
England	14	France	1
France	1	Germany	14
Germany	40	Ireland	33
Ireland	88	Norway	2
Poland	1	Portugal	1
Scotland	5	Scotland	1
Spain	1	United States	117
Sweden	1	Total	176
United States	248		
Wales	1		
Total	403		

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

The following is an exhibit of the meteorological observations kept for the Metropolitan Board of Health.

Days of the Week.	Days of the month.	Thermometer—Minim.	Thermometer—Maxim.	Daily Mean of Barometer.	Daily Mean of Tem'ture.	Daily av. of Humidity, saturation being 100.	Rain—Inches.
Sunday	20	28	28	29.77	18	82	....
Monday	21	23	35	29.43	30	90	....
Tuesday	22	28	33	29.63	28	60	....
Wednesday	23	24	32	29.74	26	60	....
Thursday	24	23	37	29.90	30	59	....
Friday	25	23	37	29.94	30	72	....
Saturday	26	26	38	29.36	32	73	....

Mean of Barometer for the week	29.68
Mean of Temperature for the week	28
Average of Humidity for the week, Saturation being 100	71

FIRES YESTERDAY.

In a Bowery Tenement-House.

About 1:20 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the attic of No. 93 Bowery, in consequence of the accidental upsetting of a kerosene oil lamp. The building is occupied by several families, who sustained slight loss by water, the flames having been speedily extinguished. The premises are owned by JOHN SIMPSON, whose loss is $50; insured.

In East Houston-street.

Shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in an unoccupied basement at No. 290 East Houston-street, which was caused by sparks falling down the chimney among some loose rubbish. Loss $50.

In Broadway.

At 3 o'clock A. M. yesterday an alarm was given for a fire which occurred in the rear basement of No. 421 Broadway, occupied by GEORGE KRAEMER as a storeroom. Before the firemen could get to work the flames extended to the front basement and first floors of Nos. 421 and 421½ Broadway, and also to the rear of Nos. 297 and 299 Canal-street. Mr. KRAEMER occupied the first floor of No. 421½ as a cigar-store, and sustained a loss of $1,000 by fire and water. CHARLES MEYER occupied the front basement as a gift jewelry-store; damage $150—no insurance. The first floor of No. 421 is occupied as a jewelry-store by J. T. THOMPSON; loss by water, $600. No. 297 Canal-street is occupied by THOS. LATOON as a wine and fruit store, and No. 299 by Mme. ISAACS, milliner. The losses of both occupants were slight, chiefly by water. The buildings are all owned by T. M. MARSHALL, and are damaged to the extent of $1,000; fully insured. The origin of the fire is at present unknown.

In Chatham-street.

At 10:45 yesterday morning a fire occurred in a bed-room on the second floor of No. 33 Chatham-street, occupied by JOSEPH WOLF, dealer in clothing. Owing to the proximity of two of the Metropolitan Engine Companies, two streams of water were at once brought to bear upon the flames, and they were soon extinguished. The damage by fire and water on furniture was $500, and on stock by water $2,500, which is covered by insurance of $16,000 in the Astor, Rutgers, Relief, Williamsburgh, City and Tradesmen's Insurance Companies. The building is owned by Mr. HART, and is damaged to the extent of $100. The origin of the fire is under investigation by the Fire Marshal.

THE EXCISE LAW.

Cases at the Police Courts Yesterday—Table of Sunday Arrests for Violations of the Law Thus Far—Gratifying Decrease in Crime.

Excise business was dull yesterday at the Police Courts, but few persons being arraigned for violation of the law. At the Tombs, strange to say, not a single offender was presented.

At the Jefferson Market Court CHAS. KESSLER, of No. 200 Wooster-street, was arraigned and admitted to bail in the sum of $300 to answer. JOHN O'REILLY and TERENCE COSTELLO were also arrested for violation of the Excise Law in selling liquors without a license. It appears that the Hack Drivers' Association gave a ball on Monday night at the Everett Rooms, corner Thirty-fourth-street and Sixth-avenue, and that said O'REILLY opened a bar on the premises for the sale of spirituous liquors, COSTELLO acting as assistant. This fact coming to the knowledge of Officer ROURKE, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, he at once proceeded to the hall, and placed the two offenders under arrest. This caused considerable excitement among the friends of O'REILLY and COSTELLO, who gathered about the police officer and attempted to rescue the prisoners. In the struggle which ensued it is alleged that the policeman was severely beaten by four men, named HUGH MCDONNELL, JOHN W. B.REY, RICHARD BARRETT and OWEN T. TEVINE, who were assisted and encouraged indirectly by two others named JAMES RYAN and FRANCIS CAMPBELL. By this time other officers, attracted by the noise, came upon the scene of operations, and all the above-named offenders were taken into custody. Justice LEDWITH committed O'REILLEY and COSTELLO for trial for violation of the Excise Law, and the remaining parties for disorderly conduct....Only one prisoner was brought to Essex Market charged with violation of the Excise Law, viz.: JOHN H. BELLME, No. 315½ Bowery. BELLME was admitted to bail in the sum of $200 to answer.

ARRESTS UNDER THE EXCISE LAW.

The following table shows the practical workings of the Excise Law as exhibited by the arrests made by the Police during the three first Sundays in 1866 and 1867:

	Intoxication and Disord. Conduct.	Excise Law Violations.	Other Arrests.	Total.
1866.				
Sunday, Jan. 7	70	—	48	118
Sunday, Jan. 14	90	—	46	136
Sunday, Jan. 21	82	—	31	113
Total	242	—	125	367
1867.				
Sunday, Jan. 6	70	3	37	110
Sunday, Jan. 13	36	134	43	213
Sunday, Jan. 20	32	68	57	157
Total	138	205	137	480

By subtracting the number of arrests for violations of the Excise Law from the grand total for the present month, it will be seen that the decrease in arrests for criminal offences is nearly 100, a most gratifying result.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

ASSAULT ON SHIPBOARD.

During Monday afternoon, JOHN CONNERS, a hand employed on board a ship lying at one of the East River piers, and GEORGE CONDON, of No. 78 New Chambers-street, became involved in an altercation, which was apparently amicably adjusted. In the evening, as CONDON was leaning over the side of the ship, CONNERS came up and struck him on the head with a large lump of coal, knocking him down and nearly causing him to fall overboard. It is also alleged that while CONDON was prostrate upon the deck, CONNERS brutally kicked and beat him about the head and face, causing severe injuries. A complaint was preferred by CONDON yesterday morning against his assailant. The accused was arrested and arraigned before the Court on the charge, when he stated in defence that CONDON had drawn a knife, and he had acted in self-defence. The prisoner was required to furnish bail for trial at the Court of General Sessions.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

ALLEGED THIEF AND RECEIVER.

A young man named JOHN CASWELL was brought before the Magistrate yesterday charged with stealing a set of harness valued at $27 from the store of Mr. HENRY RUKNER, of No. 80 Varick-street, on Monday morning. The prisoner admitted his guilt, and gave such information to the Police as to lead to the arrest of one DAVID EHEPLE, the alleged purchaser of the stolen property. Both the accused were held for trial.

A NOTORIOUS THIEF IN TROUBLE.

A notorious thief named GEORGE CLARK, alias Greeny, better known to the Police as the "Nova Scotia Kid," was yesterday arrested and brought before Justice LEDWITH, charged with stealing an overcoat valued at $75, the property of JAMES LAUGHLIN, from the Brevoort House, on the 5th inst. The accused was committed to jail in default of $1,500, to await trial at the General Sessions.

ANOTHER HOTEL THIEF.

Mr. H. E. CHAMBERLAIN, of the Compton House, corner of Twenty-fourth-street and Third-avenue, yesterday appeared in Court as complainant against a lad named DANIEL MYERS, whom he charges with stealing $25 worth of under-clothing from his room on Monday night, after forcing an entrance by cutting away the lock of the door. MYERS was committed for examination.

THE KNIFE.

JOHN CONWAY was arraigned for stabbing one GEORGE BOSCANER, of No. 19 Montgomery-street, in the thigh with a dirk-knife, inflicting a dangerous wound, from the effects of which BOSCANER is now lying in a critical condition. CONWAY was committed to await the result of the injuries.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

A STRANGE CASE.

A man named JOHN O'NEILL was yesterday brought before the magistrate on the return of a requisition made by Gov. FENTON upon the Governor of Pennsylvania. The prisoner is charged with having stolen on the 25th day of March, 1865, a pocket-book containing $75, the property of one GEORGE ULRICH, who dwells at No. 132 Leonard-street. Some time during the following month of August, he was arrested and taken to the Essex Market Police Court, where the case was settled by the prisoner restoring the stolen property and paying the costs of arrest. Recently the complaint was renewed, and O'NEILL having removed to Philadelphia meanwhile, a requisition was obtained and he was rearrested. The accused gives as a reason for this strange procedure on the part of the prosecutor, that he, O'NEILL, is an important witness in an extensive distillery fraud case in New-Jersey, and that interested parties have taken this measure to insure his absence from the approaching trial by the Washington Committee. Being unable to furnish the required bail, he was committed to prison.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

"THE PRISONER'S FRIEND"—A NEW IMPOSTURE.—An impostor of rather a novel character has just been discovered by the Police, although they have as yet been unsuccessful in arresting him. It appears that for several weeks past a young man, about twenty-five years of age, five feet ten inches in height, and having light hair and blue eyes, has been obtaining sums of money of various amounts from the relatives of Sing Sing convicts. The fellow has evidently an extended acquaintance among the criminals at present confined in the State Prison and Penitentiary, and he generally obtained the address of the relatives of such criminals, and in due time waited upon them, stating that he had sad news for them. When asked to explain, he would state that their friend had been set to work in the stone-quarry at the Prison, and had been terribly injured by the premature explosion of a blast. As news from any of our State of County Prisons is very difficult to obtain, the victims of this cruel imposture were always grateful for the volunteered information, and usually gave the pretended messenger $5 or $10 for his trouble. As a matter of course the very next train from New-York would convey these misguided friends of the supposed dying convict to Sing Sing, where they learned the full extent of the imposture by finding their friend in perfect health. This same scamp has also operated upon friends of those prisoners incarcerated in the Tombs, to whom he represented himself as possessing considerable influence with the Police Magistrates, which he would exercise for the benefit of the prisoner if properly remunerated. By these means he also obtained a considerable amount of money. Search is still being made for this scoundrel, with fair prospects of success.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner SCHIRMER, at the Second Ward Station-house, over an unknown man who was drowned on Monday in the East River. Officer DANIELS, of the Second Precinct, testified that he was informed that three men were drowning in the river at the foot of Beekman-street. He and some citizens succeeded in rescuing two of the unfortunates, named DANIEL MCLEAN, steward on board the schooner *Wildfire*, and RICHARD WILKINSON, one of the crew of the same vessel, who, it appears, had jumped into the slip in the hope of saving the third man, who is only known as "Sweeney the tinker." MCLEAN deposed that he was setting the supper table when he heard the cry of "man overboard." On reaching the deck, he saw no one, but the deck hands pointed out a hole in the ice where the deceased had gone down. He and the crew then broke the ice, but did not at first see the deceased. After much search, however, they finally succeeded in revealing the unknown man, but life was extinct. The Jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts. Deceased was apparently about 40 years of age. A full description of his person will be found in our regular column of deaths.

A NUISANCE.—Scarcely a day passes without complaints being lodged with the police officers of the Fourth and Sixth Precincts with reference to the impudent and insulting actions of some of the dealers in second-hand wares, and their clerks, in certain portions of Chatham-street. One day last week a respectable Wall-street gentleman was passing quietly by one of these places, when he was rudely seized by the clerk in attendance and almost dragged into the store, after being worried with entreaties to purchase something for which he had no earthly use and which he did not wish to buy. The result was, at first, a gentle remonstrance on his part; then a more earnest expression of his desire to be "let alone," in which a friend who happened to be with the gentleman joined. Meanwhile, a police officer came upon the scene, and, as is often the case, arrested the two injured parties and conveyed them to a Station-house, where they were locked up for the night. These storekeepers are in the habit, also, of insulting respectable females who happen to pass by them, and it would seem proper that the police should take stricter cognizance of the nuisance and abate it.

THE ICE IN THE STREETS—ACCIDENTS.—The Police report the following accidents as resulting from falls upon the ice-covered pavements: DANIEL JOURDAN, aged 51, a native of Ireland, fell upon the sidewalk at the corner of Madison-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street, and fractured his arm. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital....MICHAEL MURPHY, of No. 61 Cherry-street, while crossing the street at the corner of New Chambers-street and New Bowery, fell and broke his leg. He was taken home by the Fourth Ward Police....DANIEL F. ROSENBERG, aged 59, and residing at No. 138 Suffolk-street, fell on a piece of anchored ice at the intersection of East Broadway and Oliver-street, and was severely injured in his hip. He was taken home by the Police....JAMES BRENNAN, of No. 36 Cherry-street, slipped on the pavement in Vesey-street, opposite St. Paul's Church, and dislocated his hip in the fall. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital by one of the Broadway Squad....BRIDGET CAMPBELL fell upon an uncleaned pavement at the corner of Third-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street, and broke her arm. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital by the Police.

REBUILDING OF ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.—Workmen are now busily engaged in reconstructing St. Patrick's Cathedral, which was destroyed by fire in October last. With the exception of the side-walls and stone façade, the entire structure is being rebuilt. The contracts for the iron columns and girders, and for the flooring and roofing, are now in hand, and those for the general fitting-up of the interior and for the altar, tower and spire, will be let in a short period. It is expected that the work will be so far advanced as to admit of a temporary arrangement being made for divine service by Easter, but the entire completion of the structure will occupy the builders until the end of the year.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—As Mrs. PHILLIPS, wife of Sergt. B. L. PHILLIPS, of the Twelfth Precinct Police, was on Monday evening alighting from the rear platform of a Third-avenue car at the intersection of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street and Third-avenue, she was knocked down and run over by a horse and sleigh, driven in a reckless manner by a Mr. DIKEMAN. The unfortunate woman was very seriously injured by the concussion, and was removed to her residence by the Police. The careless driver was not arrested.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On the 16th instant, LUKE SHEEHAN, of No. 40 Rutgers-street, a junk dealer, was employed in obtaining a quantity of junk at the foot of Roosevelt-street, when a cart containing merchandise was accidentally upset by the horse becoming restive, which so injured Mr. SHEEHAN that he died at the New-York Hospital yesterday morning. An inquest was held by Coroner SCHIRMER, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered. Deceased was a native of Ireland and 63 years of age.

FATAL RESULT OF INTOXICATION.—About 11 o'clock yesterday morning, Mrs. CATHARINE GAINES, of No. 344 East Thirty-second-street, while grossly intoxicated, fell over a hot stove with her infant in her arms, and both mother and child were severely burned. They were removed to Bellevue Hospital, where the infant subsequently died. Mrs. GAINES' injuries are not considered dangerous. An inquest will be held to-day.

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE BY A YOUNG WOMAN.—Miss ROSANNA MILLER, 19 years of age, and residing at No. 622 East Thirteenth-street, while laboring under an attack of temporary insanity on Monday night, jumped from her window on the second story into the street. The unfortunate young woman sustained compound fractures of her right arm and leg. She was removed to Bellevue Hospital by the Eleventh Ward Police.

PRIZE SKATING MATCH.—The gentlemen subscribers of the Capitoline Lake will skate for a pair of splendid prize skates, valued at $80, on Wednesday, Jan. 30, at 2 P. M. Nine gentlemen have already entered their names on the list to contend for the prize.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD PAINTINGS.—A large collection of ancient oil-paintings, collected in Europe by connoisseurs for thirty years past, will be sold at auction this and to-morrow evenings at the Fine Art Gallery, No. 82 Fifth-avenue.

"HISTORY OF THE MERCHANT."—This subject will be presented in a free lecture this evening, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 161 Fifth-avenue, by Rev. Dr. ROGERS, of this City.

THE CASE OF MR. ALLER.—The charge of embezzlement brought against Mr. PETER ALLER was yesterday dismissed by Justice DOWLING, there being no evidence against Mr. ALLER.

LECTURE THIS EVENING.—Hon. HORACE GREELEY will lecture this evening, in the Greene-street M. E. Church, for the benefit of the Sabbath-school. Subject—"Self-made Men."

NEW-JERSEY.

INDICTED FOR A VIOLATION OF THE ELECTION LAWS.—The Grand Jury of Hudson County having found a bill of indictment against THOMAS W. MAIRES, Inspector of Registry and Elections for the First Ward of Hudson City, the accused was arraigned before the Court on Monday afternoon. The indictment charges him with knowingly, willfully, unlawfully and corruptly registering and causing to be registered thirteen aliens, whose names are given; also a large number of aliens whose names are unknown; also the names of 207 persons, whose places of residence or the name of the street are designated, as required by law. And in addition to the above misdemeanor, he is charged with refusing or neglecting to indorse a number of naturalization papers. The accused, who is a well-known politician in Hudson City, entered a plea of not guilty, and gave bonds in the sum of $500 to appear for trial.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE A. C. M. PENNINGTON.—The funeral of the late Hon. A. C. M. PENNINGTON took place from Trinity Church, Newark, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and was attended by the officers of the court now in session there, the members of the bar, and a large concourse of the friends of the family. The service was conducted by Rev. Dr. MEREB SMITH and Dr. FRENCH, of New-York. The following-named gentlemen acted as pall-bearers; Chancellor A. O. Zabriskie, J. P. Bradley, John Rutherford, Cortlandt Parker, B. Williamson, O. S. Halstead, Wm. A. McDonald and Alfred Douglas.

KEROSENE ACCIDENT.—About 10 o'clock on Monday night, as JACOB GIEUREN and his wife, residing at No. 93 Catharine-street, Newark, were retiring for the night, a kerosene lamp, which Mrs. GIEUREN had but a few minutes before turned down, suddenly exploded, scattering its contents in all directions about the room. The carpeting caught fire, but Mr. GIEUREN succeeded in extinguishing the flames, but in doing so his hands were severely burned.

DEATH OF A SOLDIER OF WATERLOO.—An old French Soldier who served under NAPOLEON in Russia and at Waterloo, and who came to this country in the employ of JOSEPH, has just died at Bordentown, leaving quite a large fortune to his children. He served JOSEPH in this country as a gardener, and continued the service on his own account after the departure of the Court.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN NEWARK.—The Irish civic societies of Newark have decided to celebrate the coming anniversary of Ireland's Patron Saint by a public procession, on Monday, the 18th of March. The following are to act as Grand Marshal and Assistants: Grand Marshal, THOMAS LYNN; First Assistant, LAWRENCE CAHILL; Second Assistant, TIMOTHY PERDUE; Third Assistant, JAMES TIERNEY.

ARREST FOR LARCENY.—Yesterday afternoon a colored man named JOHN WRIGHT, and his wife ELLEN, residing in Garden-st., Newark, were charged with stealing wearing apparel valued at $40 from the rooms of Miss JOSEPHINE CHADWICK, at No. 90 East Kinney-street. The property was found in possession of the accused.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendars this Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned to Feb. 4.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Sutherland, J.

Adjourned without day.

Part II.—Held by Peckham, J., at No. 73 Duane-street.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
938	Hallengarten vs. Lane.	548	Carpenter vs. Jaudon.
798	Drew vs. Daw.	658	Bentley vs. Gray.
884	Derancey vs. Stevenson.	676	Winsburgh vs. Oristalar.
356	Hartley vs. James.	899	Tuly vs. Tappen.
830	Stephens vs. Donaldson.	972	Schwartz vs. Clancy.
436	Borst vs. Donaldson.	922	Pettigrew vs. Treadwell.
632	The American S. G. Co. vs. Rowe.	234	Huggins vs. Lynch, Sheriff.
988	Bogart vs. Elsasser.	744	Laurens vs. Philips.
1044	Wilde vs. Hexter.	7.8	Edwards vs. Boody.
860	Sickel vs. Waterhouse.	686	Mooney vs. Mountjoy.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M. Call of the Calendar at 12 o'clock M.

Reserved Causes.

Nos.		Nos.	
50	Sewell vs. Sibberns.	119	In re. petition of Lewis vs. The Mayor.
71	The People, &c., Lanchain vs. Lacosta.	128	In re. petition of Barnes.
78	Halliday vs. Hahn.	144	Ager vs. Klohr.
80	Kutz vs. Herrick.	157	Jalkut vs. Blimin.
87	Proshagha vs. Dippel.		

The general call begins at No. 166—Bowman vs. Mahoney.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.

Adjourned for the term.

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.

Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Part I.—Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M. Without a Jury.

Nos.		Nos.	
63	Hammond vs. Cropsey, &c.	88	Bogert vs. Bogert.
67	Simpson vs. Sexton.	90	Marry vs. James, &c.
87	Fettretch vs. Cromelier, &c.	91	Sachse vs. Yerrance.
		92	H. Bearer vs. Rar. and Del. Bay R. R. Co.

Part II.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M. Without a Jury.

Nos.		Nos.	
57	Dodge, Jr., vs. Brown.	97	Gomprecht vs. Seldis.
46	Jacobs vs. Morrange.	98	Flynn vs. Williams.
53	Stout vs. Miles.	99	Steinhard et al. vs. Priest et al.
96	The People vs. The Hudson River R. R. Co.		

MARINE COURT.

Part I.—Held by Gross, J.—Calendar called at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
173	Moore vs. Freeborn.	222	Marsh vs. Kilduff.
184	Sperling vs. Calish.	227	Bendit vs. Katz.
187	Sheehan vs. Moral.	228	Watson vs. Slevin.
121	Harring vs. McDonald.	230	Killian vs. Spear.
—	McKinley vs. Holke.	231	Randall vs. Richardson.
—	Same vs. Same.	232	Kneisel vs. Baur.
217	Sayer vs. Gibbons.	234	Eckman vs. Bruhnz.
218	Velmitir vs. Smith.	235	Port vs. Fogg.
221	Grant vs. Valkming.	236	Washburn vs. Russ.
220	Berrien vs. Holten.	239	Walsh vs. Holloway.

Construction of Statutes Granting Special Local Powers—County Authority to Contract Debts—Repudiation—Estoppel—Gen. Schenck and Illinois Bonds.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Board of Supervisors of Marshall County, Plaintiffs in Error, vs. Robert C. Schenck.—This was an action brought by the defendant in error, Gen. Robert C. Schenck, a citizen of Ohio and a Member of Congress from that State, against the plaintiffs in error, in the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois, to recover the interest due upon certain bonds, of the value of $100,000, which were issued by the County of Marshall, in that State, to the Western Air Line Railroad Company, in payment for one thousand shares of the stock of that Company.

Judgment below was for the plaintiff (these) on demurrer to his replication, setting forth that the bonds and coupons were issued and delivered to the Company as above set forth, the stock of the Company being received by the county, the latter enjoying all the rights of a stockholder; that the bonds were immediately sold by the Company to him (plaintiff below) for value, without any notice of want of authority to execute them other than the constructive notice, which might be implied, from their record; that ever since the date of the bonds and coupons the Board of Supervisors of the county have annually levied and collected the necessary taxes and paid the interest on the bonds, and that by those acts the bonds and coupons have been satisfied, and are now binding on the county.

The Board of Supervisors appeal from the judgment sustaining the plaintiff's claim, and the only question presented to this Court is whether these bonds are void in the hands of innocent holders before maturity because the election which authorized their issue was called by the County Court of the county, instead of the Board of Supervisors, notwithstanding all the subsequent proceedings were regular, and the county has for several years levied taxes to pay the interest on them as it fell due.

The appellants rely mainly upon a decision of the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois, in the case of Cook against the Board of Supervisors, holding that those bonds were void, because under a statute of the State of 1849 the Board of Supervisors had succeeded to the power of the County Court, in respect to the call for elections to determine the propriety of creating a county debt; and that such being the fact, the bonds were irregularly issued in pursuance of a vote at an election called by the County Court. In that suit the plaintiff was himself Clerk to the County Court calling the election, and his official signature is on the bonds. Upon the rendition of that judgment the county declined to recognize further indebtedness on the bonds, and hence this suit.

The defendant in error contends that the issue of the bonds being regular in all other respects they will not be declared void in innocent hands because of the misapprehension in respect to the proper authority to call the election. That by levying and collecting taxes to pay the interest on its bonds, and in paying that interest for a series of years in the manner stated in the replication, the County of Marshall has recognized and ratified the bonds as binding obligations on the county, and is now estopped to deny their validity. These views are sustained by the citation of many cases from the Courts of the different States. Also, The Commissioners of Lenox County vs. Aspinwall et al., (21 Howard, 539;) Bissell et al. vs. City of Jeffersonville, (24 Howard, 287;) Woods vs. Lawrence, (1 Black, 386;) Moran et al. vs. Dows, of Miami County, (2 Black, 722;) Gelfecke et al. vs. Dubuque, (1 Wal., 175,) and four other cases in this Court.

S. L. Richmond and Bangs & Shaw for appellants; S. W. Fuller for defendants in error.

Collector's Suit—Tax on Imported Spirits in Act of 1864.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Smalley.

John Westfall et al vs. Hiram Barney and Sheridan Shook.—This was an action brought to recover back monies alleged to have been illegally exacted by the defendants, Mr. Barney being Collector of the Port and Mr. Shook Collector of Internal Revenue. The plaintiffs, in 1864, imported a quantity of brandy, which was put in bond. Congress, by the act of March 7, 1864, sec. 7, provided that "upon all spirits imported prior to the passage of this act there should be levied, collected and paid an additional tax of forty cents per gallon, to be collected under the direction and according to regulations established by the Secretary of the Treasury."

The plaintiffs thereafter applied to Collector Barney to pay their duties and withdraw their goods from bond, and tendered the amount of the duties. The Collector declined to allow them to withdraw the goods until the 40 cents a gallon had also been paid, and directed them to go to Mr. Shook, the Collector of Internal Revenue for that District, and pay the amount, and informed them that on bringing his receipt they could get their goods. This was in accordance with the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury. This the plaintiffs did, protesting against the action of Mr. Barney, but making no protest to Mr. Shook.

They now brought this suit to recover back the amount thus paid to Mr. Barney, claiming that the tax could not lawfully be collected from spirits in bond.

But the Court, after the testimony was closed, directed the Jury to find a verdict for the defendants.

For plaintiffs, Mr. Campbell; for defendants, Mr. Allen.

Motion to Change Place of Trial—When it Will be Denied.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Flynn vs. Smiths.—This was a motion to change the place of trial from the City of New-York to Columbia County, on the ground of the convenience of witnesses, and also for the reason that the cause of action, if any, arose in the latter county.

It appears that the plaintiffs, brokers, sold fifty bales of cotton by sample in this City, and defendants claim that the bulk did not correspond with the sample, and the same was shipped to Columbia County, and the sample taken there, where all of the defendants' witnesses resided.

It was claimed that this transfer of the cotton to and its examination at the defendants' factory in Columbia County, demanded the change asked for, not only for the convenience of witnesses, but that the subject matter of the action was located there by the alleged breach of the contract of sale.

The Court held that the place of contract of sale being the County of New-York, the defendant could not alter it by taking the cotton to another county where it must be examined and made the subject of evidence by defendants' witnesses, and that where the number of witnesses, as the Court see by the affidavits in this case, on each side was equal, the Court would be governed in such motions by the place of contract and delivery.

Motion denied.

Mr. Pomeroy, for motion; Mr. Cronin, opposed.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 29.

By Justice Barnard.

August Mayforth vs. Anna L. S. Mayforth; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. W. C. Kyle vs. James Slammon, et al.; motion denied with $10 costs. In the motion of the Morris Fire and Inland Insurance Company; motion denied. Edward T. Smith vs. Chancey B. Woodworth; motion granted and injunction dissolved. Wood, Weaver, Jones, et al., vs. Jacob L. Bach, et al.; motions denied with $10 costs. Mary McCarty vs. The Boston, Newport and New-York Steamboat Company (Circuit Case;) new trial granted on payment of costs of motion. Grasset Launy, et al. vs. Ann Bleecker, et al.; order granted confirming report. The People, ex rel. Benjamin F. Mudgett vs. John Sykes, Jr., et al.; stay vacated. John C. Fremont vs. Administrators of Dakin, et al.; motion granted with $10 costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Brady.

Meyer vs. Burke; motion granted; see memorandum.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Russel.

The January Term of the Court of General Sessions was brought to a close yesterday. During the term 111 persons have been tried, of whom 92 were convicted and 19 were acquitted. Of those convicted 46 were sent to the State Prison, 17 to the Penitentiary, 2 to the City Prison and 5 to the House of Refuge, leaving 22 who had sentence suspended, and were discharged.

The next term will not commence until the 11th of February, as the Oyer and Terminer will commence on Monday next, and will go on trying criminal causes during the week. During the past term the Assistant District Attorney, Mr. Hutchings, has been not only energetic but successful. The number of prisoners discharged by the Court, and suspended and discharged, has been large compared with the whole number of cases disposed of.

ILLEGAL VOTING.

Theodore Davis and George Drake pleaded guilty to the charge of illegal voting in the Seventh Ward, at the charter election in the month of December. Both prisoners were discharged. Their bondsman was Mr. Shields, No. 55 Pike-street.

STEALING CLOTHING.

Robert A. Caster and John H. Holmes pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny. On the 9th of January they stole from James C. Gifford and Wm. D. Gifford, of No. 22 West Thirty-ninth-street, clothing and other articles of the value of $96 50. They were sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months each.

FORGERY.

George Dowd pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree. He presented a note written with pencil and signed George B. Hills, to Harris Meyer, No. 100 Bowery, for half a dozen caps of the value of $4, on the 24th of December, 1866. He was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

BURGLARY NIPPED IN THE BUD.

Richard Bell pleaded guilty of an attempt at burglary in the third degree. On the night of the 1st of January, he broke into a fancy goods factory and attempted to carry away goods of the value of $10,000. The Court suspended sentence and discharged the prisoner.

STEALING WINES AND CIGARS.

Timothy Shea and Michael Sullivan pleaded guilty of an attempt at burglary in the third degree. On the morning of the 9th of January they forced an entrance to the liquor-store of Charles Moore, No. 263 Broadway, and carried off wines and cigars of the value of $38. Sentence was suspended and the prisoners were discharged.

ANOTHER BURGLAR.

George Ryder, alias Charles O. Gordon, alias "Rats," pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree. On the night of the 13th of December, 1866, he broke into the house of Peter Finley, No. 365 West Twenty-fifth-street, and stole wearing apparel of the value of $800. He was remanded for sentence.

TRIED AND ACQUITTED.

Mary Nelson, indicted for the grand larceny of money, was tried and acquitted. It appeared that Thomas Mayhurry, of No. 528 Broome-street, met Mary on the street, on the evening of the 9th of January, and accompanied her home, and remained with her during the night. In the morning he claimed to have been robbed of $29 in currency, but failed to prove it.

Jane A. Barnes, charged with grand larceny, was tried and acquitted. Anna Long, of No. 294 Broome-street, charged that Jane had stolen from her, on the 7th of January, wearing apparel of the value of $65 25.

SENTENCES.

The following disposition was made of cases previously remanded:

John Clark, for grand larceny, sent to the Penitentiary for one year and six months.

Michael Brady, for grand larceny, sentenced to the State Prison for three years.

Michael Denny, for attempt at grand larceny, sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Sarah Brown, for petit larceny from the person, sentenced to the State Prison for four years.

Robert Gordon, for attempt at grand larceny, remanded till next term.

An Unfaithful Porter—A Woman-Beater Punished—Rather a Light Day's Business at the Tombs.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Dowling.

Yesterday, in this Court, the following cases were tried: 15 cases of petit larceny, 17 cases of assault and battery, 2 of illegal voting, 3 violation of Excise Law, 1 misdemeanor, and 1 charge of issuing a false token, making in all 39 cases.

STEALING LEATHER.

James Driscoll was charged by Mathew E. Calender with stealing a side of leather from No. 78 Gold-street. Driscoll had been a porter in the employ of Calender. He was found guilty of the charge, and was sentenced to three months imprisonment and a fine of $50. His employer interceded in his behalf, but his Honor Judge DOWLING stated that there had been "too much of such work, and he would not allow it; that if parties would steal from their employers, they must take the consequences."

STEALING A COAT.

James R. Fries charged Peter Cady with stealing a coat; also, some gloves and keys. Prisoner plead guilty, and was sentenced to three months imprisonment, and to pay a fine of $50.

STRIKING A WOMAN.

Phoebe Stanton preferred a charge against James Drady of assault and battery. He was found guilty, and sentenced to three months in the Penitentiary and to pay a fine of $50.

A DARK CASE.

Mr. Amos Brown preferred a charge against Wm. Foster for assault and battery. The evidence not being sufficiently clear to enable the Justice to render a verdict satisfactory to himself, directed the officer who made the arrest to make further investigation, when he would decide upon the matter.

SHE WANTED A DRINK.

James Showry came upon the stand with his eye in "mourning," and charged John Montgomery with having made an assault upon him. The defendant stated that Showry assaulted his wife, but the evidence did not show that such was the case. He was fined $25.

The three charges for violation of the Excise Law were brought home in each case, and the usual fine of $30 inflicted.

The remaining cases tried were comparatively unimportant, being of the everyday class, and the number of acquitted was even above the average number.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 29, 1867.

9,000	U. S. 6s, '81....C.	107¾	800	N. Y. Cen.	97⅝
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81....R.	107¾	800	do c	97¼
6,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'64	105⅛	200	do ....e	97
10,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,R.'65	105⅛	700	do	97¼
3,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65 New issue	104⅜	600	do	97½
7,000	do	104	200	do b30	97¼
1,950	Tr. Notes, 7-30s, First Ser...S'll	104	700	do b30	97⅝
6,000	do	104⅛	200	Erie R.	53
2,330	do...2d S. S'll	104	1000	do	53½
950	do ....Small	104½	300	do	53¼
28,000	do	104⅜	300	do	53⅛
1,500	do.3d S...Small	104	200	do	53½
3,000	do	104⅛	500	do s30	53
5,000	Tenn. 6s, N.	62	200	do b30	54
10,000	Tenn. 6s....x-c	62¼	500	do	53¾
6,000	do	62½	100	do b30	54¼
5,000	N. Car. 6s....x-c	51½	300	do s30	53½
1,000	do	51½	200	do	53¾
17,000	N. Car. 6s, N.	50¾	100	do	54
1,000	Mo. State 6s	92	100	Erie R. Pr.	70
3,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St.J. Issue	77	100	do	69
5,000	N.Y.St.7s, Bounty Loan....Reg.	105¾	100	Hud. R. R.	120
55,000	O. & M. Cer.	23¾	100	N.Y. & N. H.	114
10,000	do	23½	50	Mich. Cen.	105¼
30,000	do	23	265	do	105
40,000	do b30	23⅝	100	do c	104½
40,000	do c	23¾	1000	Reading R.	101
1,000	C., Bur. & Q. 8s.	110½	1000	do	101¾
1,000	Mich.So.S.F.Bs.	96¼	200	do	101⅛
1,000	do	96	400	do s60	100⅞
2,000	Mich. S. 2d M.	92	200	do s30	100¾
1,000	To.&W.1st M.Ex	92	200	do s30	101
2,000	Gt.W.R. 2d M.	88	700	do s30	101
1,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st.	88	200	do s3	101¼
1,000	Long Dock Bs.	98	200	do	101½
10	Bank of N. Amer.	100	200	do	101¼
20	Continental Bank.	100	200	do ....2d call	101½
10	Hanover Bank.	108½	600	M. S. & N. I. R.	68¾
10	Fourth National.	100	600	do c	68½
13	Metropolitan B'k.	123	100	do b30	69
200	At. M. S. S. Co.	100	800	do	69
100	Canton Co.	43	500	do ....2d call.c	68½
100	do	42	46	Panama R.	260
300	do	41½	250	Ill. Central R.	112
100	do b30	42	5	do ....2d call	113
200	do ....2d call	42	400	Clev. & Pitts.	77
50	Del. & Hud. Canal.	143	200	do	76¾
100	Wilkesbarre Coal.	40	200	do s3	76
200	West. U. Tel.	43½	500	do s3	75¾
1500	do	43⅝	500	do ....e	75
300	do	43¾	200	do	76
200	do b10	44	200	do	76½
20	do	44¼	400	Chic. & N. W.	33¾
100	do	45½	600	do	33⅞
100	Quicksilver	37¾	1100	do	33½
200	do b30	36	100	do	33¼
200	do	35	400	do	33⅜
400	Mariposa Pref.	19	500	Chi. & N.W.P.	58
100	do b30	20	500	do	58½
100	do	19¾	300	do	58¾
100	do	20	700	do	59
50	Adams Ex. Co.	67	200	do	59¼
100	do ....e	66½	500	do	59½
200	Boston W. P.	24½	600	do	59⅜
200	do	24	400	Cleve. & Tol.	117
100	do	23¾	1000	Chic. & R. I.	93¼
100	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	152	1200	do	93
50	do	151	100	do	93½
450	do	150	300	do s3	93
100	do	150	500	do ....2d call	92½
100	Mil. & St. P. ....2d call	35	500	do s30	92¼
18	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	55	100	do	92
1,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62	107¼	25	Ind. & Cin.	50
30,000	Ohio & M. C.	23	100	Tol., W. & W.	46
14,000	C. & R. I. & P.7s.c	103	300	do	46½
15	Amer. Coal.	60	100	P., F.W. & C.	94¼
100	Pac. M. St. Co.	151	400	do	94¾
200	do	150	300	do	94
70	N. Y. Cen.	97¼	100	do	94¼
500	do	97½	13	do	94½
100	do	97¾	100	Alt. & T.H.	61½
100	do b10	97⅞	150	Chic. & Alt. P.	110
400	Erie Railroad.	53¾	15	Quick. Min. Co.	37
300	do	53	100	Clev. & Pitts R.	76¾
500	do	53½	100	Chic. & N. W.	33⅜
			300	do	33¾
			200	C. & N. W. Pr.	59
			200	do	58½
			100	do	58¾
			100	Chic. & R. I.	92¾
			300	do	92½
			300	P., Ft.W.& C.	94
			500	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	52¾
			100	do	52½
			200	do	52¾

SECOND BOARD.

2,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65	105¾	100	Erie Railroad....b30	55
210,000	do	105¼	100	do	54
6,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65 New issue	104⅜	500	do	54¼
5,000	O. & M. Cer.	23⅝	300	do	54⅜
46	Fourth N. Bk.	103	100	do	54½
100	West. U. Tel.	44¼	300	do b30	54¾
300	Quick. Min.	35¾	100	do	54½
200	do	36	1500	do	54⅜
200	Mar. Min. Pr.	21	200	Reading R.	102⅝
100	Boston W. P.	24	200	do s30	102
200	do	23¾	100	do	102½
14	Penn. Coal Co.	145	30	Mich. Cen. R.	106
50	Ill. Cen. R.	112¾	100	M. S. & N. I.	69¾
400	do	113	600	do	70
800	Cleve. & Pitts.	76½	500	Chi. & N. W.	34¼
300	do	76¾	1000	do	34½
8	Pa. M. S. Co.	151	100	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	59¼
10	do	152	500	do	59⅜
100	do	153	100	do b10	59½
400	do	155	100	do	59¾
500	N. Y. Central.	98	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	117½
100	do s30	98	300	do	117
500	do	98¼	200	Chic. & R. I.	93¼
50	Alt. & T. H. Pr.	61½	200	do s30	93
100	do	62	400	P., F. W. & C.	94¾
200	Mil. & St. P.	35	500	do	95
			100	Alt. & T. H.	32
			50	Chic. & Alton.	108
			200	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	53¼

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Canton Co.	43	100	Mar. Pref. c	18¾
100	Boston W. P.	24	400	do s3	18
100	do c	23¾	300	Ill. Cen. R. ....x-d	111¼
500	West. U. Tel.	44	800	Clev. & Pitts.	77¾
100	do b60	44	1200	do c	77¼
100	do c	43½	400	do c	77½
200	do	43⅝	400	do	77⅝
200	do c	43¾	400	do s3	77⅜
100	do	44	300	do c	77
800	N. Y. Cen.	96¾	800	do	76½
200	do b3	96½	1600	do	76¾
200	do ....e	96¼	200	Ch., R. I.&P.	91
400	do	96⅛	300	do c	91¼
200	do s3	96¾	200	do c	91½
800	do	96½	300	do	91¾
600	do	96	500	Chi. & N. W.	33¾
400	do	96¾	600	do	33½
400	Erie R.	52½	800	do s3	33¼
3100	do	52¾	200	do c	33
1600	do	52½	400	do s3	33
1800	do c	52¼	300	do c	33¼
600	do c	52½	200	do	33½
400	do s3	52¾	200	Chi. & N.W.P.	57¾
100	do s10	52¼	400	do	57½
1400	do s3	52½	100	do	58
800	Reading R.	100¼	500	do	58¼
3800	do s3	100	1200	do c	58½
1400	do ....e	100⅛	300	do s3	58¼
200	do	100¼	200	do	58¾
400	M. S. & N. I.	67	400	do	58½
200	do	67¼	300	do b30	59
300	do	67⅝	200	do	58⅞
200	do s3	67½	100	do c	58⅝
800	do	68	100	P., F. W. & C.	94
			400	do	94

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

200	Mar. Min. Pref.	20¼	800	M. S. & N. I.	68¾
300	West. U. Tel. b3	44	1400	do	68½
2400	N. Y. Cen.	98	100	do b3	68¾
200	do b5	97¾	100	do b10	68⅝
300	do b3	97⅞	100	do s3	68½
800	do b3	97¾	400	do	68¼
1000	do s60	97½	1100	do	69
400	Erie Railroad.	53½	400	Clev. & Pitts. s3	75½
300	do s3	53⅛	100	do c	76
400	do	53¼	100	do	75¾
600	do	53¾	200	P., Ft.W.& C. s15	94¾
1800	do	53½	200	do	94
200	do b5	53⅝	400	Chi. R. I. & P. c	92¼
200	do s10	53¼	300	do c	92⅝
200	Canton Co. b60	42	300	do	92½
400	do	41	200	do	92
600	Reading R. c	102½	300	Chic. & N. W.	34
300	do	102	400	do	34¼
1800	do c	101½	300	do b3	34½
400	do	101¾	300	do s3	34¾
800	Chi. & N. W.Pr.	58½	300	do c	34⅛
1800	do	59			
300	do b3	58			
100	do s10	58½			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Canton Co.	42	100	Reading R.	102¾
200	Mariposa Pr. b3	21	400	do	102½
100	do	20¼	300	do b3	102¼
100	N. Y. Cen.	98	100	Ill. Cen. R. ....x-d	113
600	do s3	97¾	600	Cleve. & Pitts.	75¾
200	do	97½	400	do b3	76
1200	Erie R.	54¼	200	do	75½
400	do	54	200	Clev. & Tol.	117¼
100	do b10	54⅛	300	do	117½
400	do s3	54¼	500	Chi., R. I. & P.	92¾
200	do	54⅜	100	Chi. & N. W.	34¼
400	do b3	54½	400	do s10	34½
400	M. So. & N. I.	69¼	300	do b3	34¼
200	do	69½	200	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	59
300	do	69	200	do b3	59¼
300	do b60	70	300	do	59⅛
300	do s3	69¾	100	P., F. W. & C.	94½
400	do b3	69½			
300	do	69¾			

TUESDAY, Jan. 29—P. M.

Although the panic prices of last night in the Railway market were renewed on the Stock Exchange for an hour or two early in the forenoon, the demand subsequently improved, and quite a heavy business was done at the First Regular Board, at a recovery of 2@2½ ₱ cent. from the lowest sales. After the adjournment the market was partially lower and quite feverish, but in the afternoon the demand was again active, though met by a continued bearish majority on the selling side of the market. At the Second Board the last sales of Erie were at 54¾, as against 52@51⅞ ₱ cent. at the opening business of in the Long Room at 10 o'clock A. M., the very lowest figures touched since the Spring of 1865. Fort Wayne and Rock Island were 2@3 ₱ cent. above the cheapest panic sales; Michigan Southern 3 ₱ cent. higher; New-York Central 2 ₱ cent. higher, and Reading 1½@2 ₱ cent. higher. On the Miscellaneous list Pacific Mail was 5 ₱ cent. above the lowest sales. The fall in this favorite and most productive Stock, on the eve of another 5 ₱ cent. quarterly Dividend, which is certain to be paid in February, called out a large demand after it was known. The other Miscellaneous Shares participated in the prevailing panic feeling, though 1@2 ₱ cent. better in the afternoon than in the morning.

The Public Funds were steady. Gold a fraction firmer than yesterday. The Money market in good supply, and the responsible Stock Brokers are less annoyed in conducting their bank accounts than on Saturday and Monday. There is a universal approval of the prompt action of the Open Board of Brokers, in expelling the party to the outrage upon the Bank of North America on Thursday, which so unsettled confidence at bank (and we dare say unreasonably so) in the general credit of the Stock Brokers. There is a free offering of Money at 6 ₱ cent. on Government Security, and at 6@7 ₱ cent. on Miscellaneous Collateral. The Foreign Exchanges were weak for the Boston mail, and standard 60-day Bills on London 108⅜@108⅝ ₱ cent.

At 5 o'clock this afternoon the Railway market was stronger, and the quotations about as follows, as compared with Monday night:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 10-40s	99⅜	99⅛	Northwest	33½	34¼
U. S. 5-20s	107⅜	107⅜	N. West Pref.	58⅜	59⅛
U. S. 7.30s	104⅜	104⅜	Rock Island	91¾	93⅜
N. Y. Central	97⅜	98	Fort Wayne	94	94¾
Erie	54⅛	54½	Cumb'land Coal	38	35
Hudson	119	120	Quicksilver	37¼	37½
Reading	101⅜	102⅝	W. U. Telegraph	44¾	44⅜
Mich. Southern	67⅞	69⅜	Mariposa Pref.	18½	20¼
Illinois Central	112	113	Ohio Certificates	24	23¼
Pittsburgh	77⅛	76	American Gold	134¾	134⅜
Tennessee 6s	63	62½	Bills on London	108⅝	108⅝

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	116	Metropolitan	119
Mechanics'	116	People's	118
America	130	Shoe and Leather	110
Tradesmen's	142½	Continental	100
Commerce	109	Imp'trs. & Traders	108
American Exchange	115	Central National	107½
Chatham	140	Fourth National	102
Bank of the Republic	112		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	93	Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	70
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	91¼	Chi. & N. W. S. Fund.	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s.. R Est	90	Chi. & N. W. Int B.	87
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. 76	103	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	87½
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '65-'76	104	Cons. 7 ₱ c. conv.	81
Erie 1st mort.. 1876	101	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ex.	91
Erie 7s. 2d mort. 1879	101¼	Tol. & W. 2d M.	[illegible]
Erie 7s. 3d mort.. 1883	101	Gt. Western 2d M., '93	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 4th mort.. 1880	90	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	100
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M.. 1869	102	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	98½
Hud. R. 7s.2d M..s.f.'85	102	Pitts.,Ft.W.&Ch.1st M.	93
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M. 1875	98	Pitts.,Ft.W.&Ch. 2d M.	90
Hud. R. 7s. conv.. 1867	98	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	73
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	101	Chic. & Alton. S. F.	99
Harlem 3d mort.. '68	96	Chi. & Al. 1st M.	97
Mich.Cen.8 ₱ ct.'69-'72	106	Chi. & Alton Inc.	87
Chi.,B.&Q.8 ₱ ct.1st M.	110½	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	89
N. Ind. Goshen Line,'68	98	Mil. & St.Paul 1st M.	80
Mich.S.& N.I.S.F'd 7 ₱ c.	96	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	75
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. 1875	105	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	85
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	89		

There were no failures among the Brokers to-day, and not the slightest color of foundation developed for the insinuations of last night against the Directors of one of the Western Railway Corporations. The Western Railways themselves are showing an improved traffic over last season in January. Both the Michigan lines gain on the last week, and so does the Chicago and Rock Island. The Cleveland and Toledo line is doing a large and profitable Winter traffic, and will earn this year more than the 16 ₱ cent. divided to the shareholders last year. There has not been a time for six months past when there was so little reason for panic in Western Shares, on the score of what the Roads are actually doing, as at present.

The *Journal of Commerce* has the following most unjust reference to the Gold Bill, whether considered in its reference to this paper or to the Assistant-Treasurer in New-York:

"THE NEW-YORK TIMES, which has been in the interest of the gold operators in this City who have the ear of the Treasury Department, publishes the following dispatch from its Washington correspondent:

'The Gold Bill which passed the House last week, and was sent to the Senate Finance Committee, is still under consideration there, with small prospect of being reported very soon. It is understood that Mr. VAN DYCK, Sub-Treasurer at New-York, when here last week, showed pretty conclusively that if the Government was obliged to give notice of its sales it would be at the mercy of the speculators.'

This is interesting, if not instructive. In former times the Sub-Treasurers would have rejoiced at any legal restriction of their responsibility, and would not have been willing to be concerned in secret negotiations of public property or securities. We care very little about the bill here referred to; it is of no account, as it would leave the door still open for most that has been objectionable in the management of these sales."

Our own columns, both during the war and since, will sufficiently answer the insinuation that we have been in the interest of any class of Gold operators. We have stood by the sales of Gold by the Government since they first became necessary for the relief of the Importing interest, and the timely disposal of the accumulating surplus in the Treasury Office here, in the Spring of 1864. We believe that these sales have at all times been conducted with perfect integrity, whether under the administration of Mr. CISCO, Mr. STEWART or Mr. VAN DYCK as Sub-Treasurers. And we further believe that Mr. VAN DYCK's representations at Washington, as to the effect of changing the present discretionary authority of the Treasury Department to sell Gold, when there is a surplus available for sale, in the open market, are perfectly consistent with the practical views of a very large majority of the Importing and other great merchants of New-York. And we *know* that in suggesting at Washington that the Gold Bill, as passed by the House of Representatives, would operate to place the market "at the mercy of speculators," Mr. VAN DYCK (while personally and officially preferring to be relieved of all responsibility in the matter,) gave as his honest conviction that public sales or public proposals for the sale of Gold would enable the operators of the Gold Room not only to measure the supply from the Treasury, but to combine for the purchase of this supply, especially if important in amount, *and then advance the price after the Government is out of the market as a seller*. In proof that Mr. VAN DYCK's opinion was not out of the way, we may add that the Senate Finance Committee, of which Mr. FESSENDEN (the predecessor of Mr. MCCULLOCH in the Treasury Department) is Chairman, have rejected the House Bill. And no other bill, we presume, will be seriously attempted this session.

The business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total Receipts, $2,728,826 44, of which $470,000 were for Customs; Gold Notes, $178,000; Payments, $1,441,989 59; Balance, $108,159,241 51.

The week's exports from this port of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods have been to the currency value of $3,210,976.

A scrip dividend of 7 ₱ cent. has been declared for 1866 on the Preferred Stock of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, less Government tax.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS STOCK FOR SALE.

$11 paid in at	$8
$14 paid in at	$11
$17 paid in at	$14

Also, American, Adams, United States and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express stocks at lowest market rates, by
BOOKSTAVER, THAYER & SLOSSON,
Bankers and Brokers, No. 71 Broadway, N. Y.

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC RAILROAD.—See advertisement under Financial.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 29, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 3 bbls. Ashes, 4,979 bbls. Flour, 342 bbls. and 5,050 bags Corn Meal, 6,848 bushels Corn, 162 bushels Rye, 1,760 bushels Oats, 8,500 bushels Malt, 1,895 bbls. Pork, 833 pkgs. Cut Meats, 1,336 pkgs. Lard, 429 pkgs. Beef, and 66 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots are in moderate request at $8 25@$8 50 ₱ 100 lbs. Pearls continue dull and nominal.

BEESWAX—Has been inactive at unchanged rates.

CANDLES—Have been less sought after, yet quoted steady.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate demand at firmer prices, including Java at 24½c.@25½c.; Native Ceylon, 19c.@20c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@18½c.; Rio, 15c.@18½c.; St. Domingo, 15½c.@16½c., in gold, ₱ lb. The week's receipts of Rio have been 3,709 bags; sales of Rio, 15,843 bags. The stock of Coffee on hand, to-day, is 71,341 bags, including 48,041 bags of Rio; 3,147 bags of Java; 4,740 bags of Ceylon; 2,700 bags of Ceara; 2,764 bags of Maracaibo; 2,607 bags Laguayra; 4,000 bags of Malabar, and 3,341 bags of other descriptions.

STOCK OF RIO IN THE COUNTRY.

New-Orleans, bags	20,000
Galveston, bags	2,000
Mobile, bags	2,300
Savannah, bags	2,500
Baltimore, bags	7,300
New-York, bags	43,042
Grand Total, bags	77,142

COTTON—Has been in moderate demand and held firmly. Middlings, 34c.@35½c., chiefly within our range, ₱ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 2,400 bales, against receipts of 8,874 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	10,899
Receipts last week	18,689
Receipts preceding week	19,174
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	69,431
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	218,862
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1	42,492
Exports since Sept. 1	154,232
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	175,000
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	968,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	432,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	550,000

FISH—The demand has been moderate on the basis of old quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate demand at a further partial reduction of 10c.@25c. ₱ bbl. Sales since our last have been 8,350 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 15@$10 25; common to good Extra State, good, at $10 25@$11 25; good to choice do., do. at $11 30@$11 90; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $11 45@$11 95 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$9 15	@10 25
Extra State	10 25	@11 90
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 00	@14 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	11 45	@11 95
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	12 00	@14 50
Extra Genesee	11 95	@14 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	13 00	@16 00

Southern Flour continues dull and heavy. Sales since our last 350 bbls., at $11 25@$13 35 for ordinary to fair extra, and $13 30@$16 25 for fair to very choice extra do., ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour continues quiet at $12 50@$15 for extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues in moderate request at from $6 40@$8 ₱ bbl.; sales 470 bbls. Corn Meal is in good demand, at $5@$5 10 for Western and Pennsylvania; $5 10@$5 25 for Jersey; $5 25 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5 50@$5 60 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales 2,500 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is in limited demand, but heavy, at $2 75@$3 15 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been partially neglected to-day. A lot of 7,100 bushels prime White Canada was disposed of at $3 ₱ bushel, delivered. Other kinds nominal. Corn has been depressed and lower, closing very heavily. Sales since our last 23,000 bushels at $1 14@$1 15 for mixed Western, in store, and $1 15@$1 16 for do. afloat; $1 08@$1 12 for new yellow and white Jersey and Southern, ₱ bushel. Oats continue in limited request, at drooping prices, including Chicago, Milwaukee and Cleveland at 60c.@64c., and State at 67½c.@68½c. ₱ bushel; sales of 22,500 bushels. Barley continues in demand at steady prices; sales since our last 21,000 bushels at $1 12@$1 19 for Canada West, free, and $1 08 for State ₱ bushel. Nothing new in Malt. Rye has been quiet and heavy; sales 6,200 bushels, including Canada, free, at $1 28, Western at $1 22@$1 24, and State at $1 27@$1 28 ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is in fair demand at $1 25@$1 35 for shipment, and $1 45@$1 70 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw, $1@$1 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are in moderate request at uniform prices.

HOPS—Are quiet, but steady, including new, at 35c.@70c.; old at 20c.@50c.; also foreign at 40c.@55c. ₱ lb.

LATHS—Are in request and steady in price.

LEATHER—Sole has been moderately inquired for at previous quotations, including Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, at 34c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@48c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 44c.@47c.; Oak Slaughter, middle, Cropped, good, 47c.@50c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 17c.@18c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 30½c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 28c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 28c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Damaged, all weights, 27c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Poor, all weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 34c.@37c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 35c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 34c.@37c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 38c.@48c., cash, ₱ lb.

LIME—Rockland is salable and firm, as previously quoted.

MOLASSES—Has been in fair request at steady prices, including Porto Rico at 48c.@60c.; Cuba at 37c.@50c.; New-Orleans at 78c.@90c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in moderate demand and heavy, including Spirits Turpentine at 66c.@67c. ₱ gallon; Crude do. at $5 25@$5 50; Resin at $4@$10 ₱ 280 lbs; Tar at $2@$2 75; Pitch, $4 50 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been in slack demand, including Crude Whale at 85c.@$1; Bleached Whale at $1 15@$1 20; Crude Sperm at $2 55@$2 60; Unbleached do. at $2 85@$2 95; Lard Oil at $1 05@$1 25; Red Oil at 70c.@80c.; Linseed Oil at $1 18@$1 20, for English and American, ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues in limited request at 19½c.@20c. for Crude; 28c.@32c. for ordinary to prime Refined, in bond, and 44½c.@46½c. for do., free, ₱ gallon.

New-Bedford Oil Market, Jan. 29—There has been inquiry for Sperm, and the transactions include sales of 700 bbls. here and in Westport—300 bbls. at $2 60; 100 bbls. at $2 65, for export, and to the trade 300 bbls. at $2 65 ₱ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Jan. 28, 1867	——	——	——
Same time last year	1,510	1,027	62,500
Exports for the week ending Jan. 28, 1867	——	307	33,875

Whalemen's Shipping List.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence last week, 25,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal* 3,000 pieces 56x60, 10½c., heavy; 4,000 do. 60x64, 11½c.; 10,000 do. 64x64, 11½c.; 8,000 do. 64x64, private terms.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate demand, at essentially unchanged prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,100 bbls., in lots, at $19 75@$20 62½ for new City and Western Mess, closing at $20 50 for new Western Mess; $19 25@$19 50, cash and regular way, for one year old Mess, closing at $19 37½, cash; $16 75@$17 for Prime Mess; $19 50@$20 25 for Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. Sales were also reported of 1,250 bbls. New Mess, for forward delivery, including sellers' option, February, part at $20 62½@$20 75 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in more request and firmer; sales 940 pkgs. at 8½c.@9½c. for Shoulders, and 10½c.@12½c. for Hams, ₱ lb. Bacon is in fair demand at rather easier prices; sales 875 boxes, at 11½c. for short rib and 10c.@10½c. for Cumberland Cut ₱ lb. Lard continues dull and drooping; sales since our last 870 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11½c.@12½c. for interior to prime old, and 12½c.@13c. with small lots of very choice at a shade higher prices for new, ₱ lb. Dressed Hogs are in demand at 8¾c.@9½c. for Western, and 9½c.@10½c. for City, ₱ lb. Beef continues in demand at $12@$18 for Plain Mess and $17@$21 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 300 bbls. Tierce Beef is in moderate demand at $32@$35 for India Mess and $28 50@$30 for Prime Mess, ₱ tierce. Beef Hams have been in better request at $30@$35 ₱ bbl.; sales 490 bbls. Butter continues inactive at 30c.@42c. for State, and 42c.@48c. for Fancy do., and 15c.@35c. for poor to prime Western, ₱ lb. Cheese has been in request at 9c.@19c., with some fancy lots at 20c. ₱ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Sussex, Orange and Chenango County Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ₱ lb	.42	@44
Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ₱ lb	.42	@45
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ₱ lb	.38	@40
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ₱ lb	.25	@36
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ₱ lb	.40	@43
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ₱ lb	.35	@38
New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ₱ lb	.40	@43
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities ₱ lb	.30	@33
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ₱ lb	.38	@40
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ₱ lb	.32	@34
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ₱ lb	.34	@35
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ₱ lb	.30	@32
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, ₱ lb	.25	@28
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ₱ lb	.22	@24
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ₱ lb	.22	@25
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ₱ lb	.18	@25
Western States—firkins, common	.15	@17
Rolls, State, good to prime in cloths	.30	@33
Rolls, Western, good to prime, in cloths	.28	@30
Rolls, poor to good	.20	@26

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ₱ lb	.18	@20
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ₱ lb	.17	@18
Factory Dairies, Western, ₱ lb	.17	@18
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ₱ lb	.17	@19
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ₱ lb	.16	@17
Farm Dairies, Western, ₱ lb	.16	@17
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ₱ lb	9	@15
Farm Dairies, Common, ₱ lb	15	@16

RICE—Has been quiet at $10 25@$10 75 for Carolina, and $9 25@$9 62 for Rangoon, ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Have been steady, but not active.

SKINS—Have been quiet at former quotations.

SUGARS—Have been inactive to-day at essentially unchanged rates. Sales since our last 384 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@12c., and 220 boxes Havana at 10½c.@11½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are in moderate demand at from 13c.@15½c. ₱ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 46,000 lbs. at 9½c.@11½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 129,000 lbs. at 11c.@11¼c.; also 35,000 lbs. Grease at 8½c.@10c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Are in some request and are held firmly.

WHISKY.—Bonded has been inquired for at 20c.@30c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 1,800 bales of Cotton at ¼d.@5 16d. by sailing vessel, and 7-16d.@9-16d., by steamer, ₱ lb.; 25 half tierces Tobacco at 25s. For London, 700 tcs. Beef at 5s., by sailing vessel, and 7s., by steamer, ₱ tierce; 5,000 boxes Cheese, 50 boxes Bacon, and 100 pkgs. Lard, by steamer, 40s.; 2,000 bbls. and 100 tons Oil Cake at 2s. 6d., and 22s. 6d., respectively; 1,000 bbls. Resin at 2s. 9d.; 100 tcs. Lard at 22s. 6d. For Glasgow, by steamer, 10,500 bushels Barley and Corn part at 8d. ₱ bushel; 300 tcs. Lard at 30s.; 500 boxes Cheese at 35s. For Bremen, 700 bales Cotton, by steamer, at 1½c.@1½c. ₱ lb.

Real Estate Sales, Jan. 29, 1867.

BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

By order of the executors of Moses Rogers' estate.

No. 343 Front-st., northeast corner Jackson, 25-5x78 feet	$6,600
No. 345 Front-st., adjoining, 25x70	3,800
No. 347 Front-st., adjoining, 25x70	3,900
No. 235 Pearl-st., southwest corner John-st., 19-5x49-6	17,550
No. 233 Pearl-st., adjoining, 18-4½x70-7	17,000
No. 231 Pearl-st., adjoining, 18-6x98	17,100
No. 118 John-st., 39-9x14-10	13,000
No. 7 State-st., 40x107-2	20,500
No. 16 Pearl-st., 31-8x109-3	18,000
No. 272 Pearl-st., 32-9x92-7	35,600
No. 206 Water-st., 25-4x85-7	23,750
No. 95 Beaver-st., 27x34-8	16,250

ALSO,

No. 197 Pearl-st., southwest corner Maiden-lane, 20-9x47	29,900
No. 24 Catharine-st., northwest corner Henry-st., 20-3x100	25,000
No. 53 Henry-st., 25x100	[illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 30, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, RICHINGS ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.—MARITANA.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock.—A BIRD OF PARADISE. Characters by Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. W. Gomersal, Miss S. Hinckley, Mr. Lewis Baker, Mrs. W. Gomersal, Mlle. Ida De Vere.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, "OURS." Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, John Gilbert, Charles Fisher, Miss Mary Gannon, Madeline Henriques, Fanny Morant, &c.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, MERCHANT OF VENICE. Characters by Edwin Booth, Mme. Methua Scheller, Mr. Barton Hill, Mr. J. Gotthold and a powerful cast.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, RICHARD THE THIRD and IRELAND AS IT IS. G. L. Fox, W. H. Whalley and Miss Fanny Herring.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2, and EVENING at 7¾, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. Magnificent Horse Comedy, JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. George Christy every night, Billy Sheppard and John Collins.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, CINDER-LEON and MADAGASCAR BALLET, DEMON DANCE, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

DODWORTH'S HALL,
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. MIRACULOUS ILLUSIONS; THE BASKET TRICK and GOBLIN HEAD.

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THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, BUNYAN TABLEAUX, largest panorama in the world, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

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THIS EVENING, Dr. Hebbard's lecture, THREE-FOLD CULTURE OF MAN.

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THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, WEDNESDAY POPULAR CONCERT. Mme. Parepa, Carl Rosa, S. B. Mills; S. F. Harrison, Director, and Theodore Thomas, Conductor.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have advices to Jan. 29 by Ocean Telegraph. The war in Candia, which was reported as having ended, has again broke out, and active hostilities have been renewed. The insurrection is spreading to other islands, and the greatest enthusiasm is said to prevail among the people.

Admiral Persano, who did not win the naval battle off Lissa, has been tried and acquitted.

American breech-loaders have been distributed to a portion of the Austrian army.

Count Bismarck has been nominated for the German Parliament as representative for Berlin.

CONGRESS.

The correspondence between the State Department and Mr. Motley, our Minister to Austria, in reference to his resignation, was yesterday sent to the Senate by the President, in response to the resolution of Mr. Sumner. The President's message vetoing the bill for the admission of Colorado was read to the Senate, and gave rise to some debate. An attempt was made to get a vote on the bill, but the morning hour having passed during the discussion, the further consideration of the message was postponed until to-day. The discussion of the Tariff Bill occupied considerable time, and various amendments were proposed and discussed. No definite action was taken, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the Committee on Elections was discharged from further investigation of the conduct of the President in the late Maryland elections, on the ground that the Judiciary Committee was instructed to cover the whole field of alleged Presidential misconduct. The bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers and sailors was reported back from the Military Committee and ordered to be printed. Mr. Jenckes, from the Joint Committee on Retrenchment, reported back the House bill to regulate the civil service of the United States, and made a lengthy speech on the subject of retrenchment. Indian affairs attracted some attention, and the Secretary of the Interior was requested to furnish information relative to the recent massacre at Fort Philip Kearny. The propriety of transferring the Indian Bureau from the Interior Department to the War Department was discussed, and the Indian Department denounced as a den of thieves. A report from the Secretary of State, relative to the attempted compromise of certain suits instituted by the United States in England against alleged Confederate agents, was read and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. A report from the President inclosing copies of telegraphic dispatches relative to the New-Orleans riots, was also received. The House, in Committee of the Whole, considered the bill providing for the payment of invalid and other pensions, and recommended that it pass. It appropriates $33,280,000 for the payment of pensions for the year ending June 30, 1868. The Committee of the Whole also considered the Consular and Diplomatic Bill, and an amendment offered by Mr. Niblack providing for the payment of the salary of our Minister to Portugal, Mr. Harvey, gave rise to much discussion. Mr. Harvey, in consequence of having written a letter to the Secretary of State, in which he spoke of Congress in terms not particularly complimentary, was not considered deserving of any remuneration whatever for his services. It was finally agreed that the amendment should be considered adopted in Committee, in order that a vote of the House might be had upon it. The Committee also discussed the propriety of stopping the salaries of the Legation at Rome, in consequence of the late decree prohibiting Protestants worshipping within the limits of that city. Mr. Stevens offered a preamble and resolution, declaring it to be beneath the dignity of the American nation to be represented at any Court where free worship by American citizens is prohibited, and directing that no moneys be paid for the support of a Legation at Rome. On motion, the preamble was stricken out, and before the discussion of the resolution had closed the Committee rose.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, a petition of citizens of Brooklyn was presented praying for a bridge to connect New-York and Brooklyn. Also one asking for the appointment of a Special Committee to inquire into the proposed changes in the Government of this City. Several bills were introduced, and notices given that others would shortly be forthcoming. Among the bills passed was one for the prevention of frauds in laying out the streets of New-York. Two were also passed to enable certain church corporations to dispose of church property.

In the Assembly, reports were received from the Annual Auditor of the Canal Department and from the State Prison Association. The bill for the relief of Charles H. Collamer, who presents a canal claim, was considered in Committee of the Whole, and was the subject of a lengthy debate. The committee reported progress. Several unimportant bills were introduced and the House adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

The second annual meeting of the Association of Yale College graduates residing in Boston and the vicinity was held at the Parker House, Boston, on Monday evening. About seventy-five of the Alumni assembled, with President Woolsey and Prof. Thacher, of Yale, as guests. When the cloth was removed, Rev. Dr. Blagden, President of the Association, addressed the graduates, and called up President Woolsey, who made an interesting statement of the condition and prosperity of old Yale. Speeches were also made by Prof. Thacher, Hon. Asahel Huntington, Hon. Linus Child, Rev. Mr. Buckingham, Hon. J. P. Putnam, Rev. H. M. Dexter, and others.

The Eagle Mowing Machine Manufacturing Company, whose works are located at Valley Falls, Rensselaer County, closed their doors on Friday last, and gave notice of having made an assignment. The principal proprietor of the works is Mr. E. Harrington, the inventor and owner of the patent. The liabilities of the company are estimated at about $60,000. The assets are believed to be ample to satisfy all demands.

An action is pending in the United States Supreme Court on appeal brought by Gen. Schenck, member of Congress from Ohio, to recover on bonds issued by Marshall County (Ill.) in aid of a Western railroad company, which the County now attempts to repudiate. The case involves questions of interest to local authorities generally.

The Attorney-General of New-Hampshire has given directions through the State to close up by prosecution all rum-shops, by whatever name they may be called, where crime is committed, to which it can be directly traced, or in which criminals are harbored.

At a special meeting of the government of the Board of Trade of Boston, the Currency Sinking Fund Bill introduced in Congress by Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, was generally condemned as ruinous to the banking system and extremely detrimental to the business of the country.

Another fight with Indians is reported to have recently taken place in Kansas. A party of Cheyennes, who were supposed to be peaceably inclined, but who had run off a drove of Government cattle, were overtaken by some of our troops and the cattle recovered.

The Congregational Church at East Henrietta, Monroe County, was destroyed by fire on Saturday evening. The loss is estimated at $2,500, on which there was no insurance.

A man named Milton Penny was garroted and robbed of $600 in Boston on Monday night. Three men were engaged in the robbery.

LOCAL NEWS.

Dr. Randall, Superintendent of Public Schools, has furnished us with an advance copy of his annual report to the Board of Education, from which it appears that the whole number of pupils taught in the schools of this City during the past year, was 222,527, and the average attendance was 91,986. There were 2,068 teachers, of whom 199 were males and 1,869 females. Dr. Randall recommends several important changes in connection with the College of New-York, the abolishment of corporal punishment, the alteration of the grammar schools so as to free them from the annoyances of primary schools in the same buildings, and the increase of salaries of female teachers.

At the Farmers' Club, yesterday, at Cooper Institute, the attendance was unusually large and the proceedings were replete with interest. Several new and improved farm implements and household fixtures of superior merit were exhibited and explained, after which W. S. Carpenter, of Westchester County, read an interesting essay on the commencement of farming operations in the Spring of the year.

The proceeding which has been frequently referred to of late in our Police reports as the Block-Kautz diamond case came up yesterday in the Supreme Court, before Justice Barnard, on a motion to discharge the order of arrest issued against Kautz on Saturday last. The defendant had been committed to the County Jail, in default of $3,000 bail. The motion to discharge was granted.

During the January term of the Court of General Sessions which concluded yesterday, the number of convictions obtained was 92, and there were 19 persons acquitted. Of the persons convicted 46 were sent to the State Prison, 17 to the Penitentiary, 2 to the City Prison, and 5 to the House of Refuge. The Court adjourned till the 11th of February.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday. The Special Committee on the claims of the Banks for returns of taxes collected in error reported that the whole amount claimed was $2,134,860, and that the amount allowed was $2,021 65, making a saving to the county of $113,598 45.

The Supreme Court has granted a new trial, on payment of the costs of motion, in the action of Mary McCarty vs. The Boston, Newport and New-York Steamboat Company. In the matter of the Morris Fire and Inland Insurance Company the motion is denied.

A decree of divorce has been granted by the Supreme Court of this District, Justice G. G. Barnard presiding, in the case of August Mayforth vs. Anna L. S. Mayforth.

The Board of Councilmen had no quorum yesterday, and adjourned to Thursday next at 4 P. M.

Produce and Merchandise were very moderately inquired for yesterday. Flour, Wheat, Corn and Oats were decidedly lower. Dressed Hogs were dearer. The Freight market was more active.

The Civil Service—A Question of Efficiency and Retrenchment.

The civil service of the country, in its present condition, is notoriously bad. It is costly, inefficient, wasteful, corrupt. Under every administration it is essentially the same. It has degenerated from an honest organization for the performance of the subordinate duties of the Government into a contrivance for sheltering and fostering the camp-followers of the party in power. It has brought to perfection the art "how not to do it," and gives to unscrupulous partisanship every possible facility for accomplishing unworthy ends. It drives the deserving from the public service, and offers unlimited encouragement to the scamps and blockheads whom the professional politician finds it convenient to use.

These things are not the result of exceptional mal-administration, but spring from the inherent vices of the system inaugurated by Jackson. In other walks of life, employment implies certain qualifications of character, and a certain fitness for the work to be performed. The merchant or banker looks to the capacity of those he employs, and makes the continuance of the engagement contingent upon the efficiency and trustworthiness of the individual and the requirements of his own business. Permanence and promotion are found essential to the acquisition and retention of good men, who in turn are stimulated by opportunities and assurances of advancement to devote themselves assiduously to their employers' interest. In the Government service all these conditions are disregarded. Its army of clerks is enlisted from classes whose prime qualification is their ability to secure the influence of politicians. Care is seldom taken in their selection in the only sense that renders it meritorious. They are not required to prove themselves morally respectable or in any respect qualified to discharge the duties of the situation to be filled. It is enough that they are useful adherents or helpless *protegés* of a member of Congress, or the friend of a member, or of the President or the head of a Department, or their friends respectively. Provided the approving smile of the dispenser of patronage be obtained, the ability, the industry, or the integrity of the person to be appointed is of trifling moment. Appointments thus acquired are held by a tenure as precarious as it is demoralizing. They are subject to the vicissitudes and degradation of partisanship. They are exposed to forced levies for party purposes. And they are constantly liable to dismissal, with or without cause, as the caprice or the convenience of partisan managers may dictate.

A service thus organized and controlled neither commands the respect of the community nor fosters respect among its own members. Degraded by partisanship, it lacks the first elements of efficiency and the first motives to reform. Intelligent, energetic, self-reliant persons seek other roads to fortune; they have no relish for positions that afford no guarantee of permanence or promotion; and the field is in the main left to the undisturbed possession of the listless, the improvident, and the noisy hangers-on of party. Evil influences dominate and corrupt the good. The number of appointees exceeds the requirements of the service: the work is after all inefficiently performed; and an amount of dishonesty obtains which the country has not yet learned to realize.

How dishonest the system is—or rather, how much dishonesty the system permits with impunity—the recent investigations of Congressional Committees in part attest. Without descending to particulars, it is known that enormous frauds have been perpetrated by or with the connivance of subordinate officers of the Government; and though dismissal has followed detection, the frauds have gone on, modified in accordance with experience, perhaps, by those who came after the original offenders. One set of knaves has been succeeded by another, each apparently acting on the rule that he should take care of himself during the uncertain tenure of a Government office. More effective supervision might, indeed, hold even knaves in check, but real remedy for civil service dishonesty lies in the reform of the service itself, by the introduction of competent and trustworthy men.

The evils of the system do not end here. The higher officers of the Government suffer, and are not seldom corrupted under its influence. The vast appointing power virtually centres in the President, who is tempted to use it with reference to political exigencies more than to the actual requirements of the service. Public interests are prejudiced by the attention which the President and the heads of the Departments devote to a subject, which, to them, derives all its importance from partisan considerations. Great interests are neglected, that the claims of a crowd of applicants for minor offices may be balanced and decided. The power of the Executive is in this manner enlarged to a degree not contemplated in the original adjustment of the functions of the Government; and it is a power exercised for purposes with which the welfare of the country has no connection.

The whole system requires reform. It needs reform with a view of restraining the overgrown power of the Executive. It needs reform with a view to the efficiency of a service which has assumed collossal proportions. And it needs reform as a measure of retrenchment, called for by the wants of the Treasury and the crushing taxation borne by the people. For the civil service, reconstructed on the basis of intelligence and worth, would admit of a large reduction in the number employed, would perform its functions with an efficiency now unknown, and would obviate the losses by dishonesty from which the country now suffers. The Joint Committee of Congress on Retrenchment estimate that by this process "the number of officers may be diminished one-third and the efficiency of the whole force of the civil service increased one-half, with a corresponding reduction of salaries for discontinued offices, if a healthy system of appointment and discipline be established" for the government of the inferior officers of the country.

The subject is before Congress in a shape that admits of early action. The speech which Mr. Jenckes yesterday addressed to the House explanatory of the bill to regulate the civil service, covers the ground to be traversed in the discussion of the reform he desires to promote. His exposition of the weakness of the present system, and the mischief of which it is the fruitful source, is calm and conclusive. It is impossible, we think, to follow him in his statement of facts and his explanation of causes without conceding the fairness of his representations and the necessity of amendment. But what shall the amendment be? How shall the corruptions incident to a colossal and irresponsible system of patronage be removed and their recurrence prevented? By what method shall the civil service be made available for worth and capacity, as against the debasing influences which now control the mass of appointments?

The Bill reported by the Joint Committee on Retrenchment, and of which Mr. Jenckes has charge, supplies a feasible answer. It applies to the whole body of inferior officers of the Government—those appointed by the President, by Courts of law, or heads of Departments without waiting for the concurrent sanction of the Senate. And it is designed to accomplish the end in view by introducing the system of examinations, as a means of determining the relative ability and the fitness of character of those who seek employment under the Government. If this theory be acted upon, the Departments will no longer be hospitals for the tools and dependents of party. Appointments will be regulated by something more than the caprice or the interest of partisans clothed with a little brief authority. The service will be thrown open to all comers, with an assurance that the most capable and the most worthy will be selected; the principle of the measure being concentrated in the maxim laid down by Mr. Jenckes—"Let the best attainable talent, the greatest attainable fitness, in every case be placed in office."

The machinery to be employed is simple and unobjectionable. It will consist of a central Board of Examiners, empowered to determine the *minimum* standard of qualification for every subordinate grade of the civil service, and with authority to conduct examinations in various parts of the country, as may from time to time be found necessary. The Board will consist of three Commissioners, to be appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate; they are to settle the questions to be asked of applicants and the scrutiny to be instituted touching character; and they may call to their assistance eminent civilians and officers in all branches of the service of the Government. They will have no political power or authority. They will merely select the class from whom the heads of Departments shall derive their subordinates; so securing competency and character as the qualifications for employment under the Government. The bill further promotes efficiency and stimulates ambition by securing advancement to those who shall have proved themselves meritorious. The cost of the Board and its operations, it is calculated, will be met by the fees to be paid by applicants for examination.

Neither the principle nor the machinery of the measure is open to the objection that it is experimental. Prussia and France bear testimony to its efficacy; and the partial adoption of the system in England has been attended with success. Mr. Jenckes wisely objects to any compromise with evil here. The system now in operation is wholly and flagrantly wrong, and he urges the application of the most thorough remedy.

Although bearing directly upon partisanship, and aiming at the curtailment of its power for mischief, the measure is in no degree partisan in its origin or in the rendering which it receives from Mr. Jenckes. Its inception dates back to the administration of Mr. Lincoln, and the fact that it has passed the scrutiny of two select Committees, would seem to be proof of the wisdom and sufficiency of its details. The present relations of parties in Congress, and the interest which is felt in the exercise of patronage by the Executive, should secure for the bill a degree of attention befitting its importance.

Detention of Mails on the Saxon Frontier.

Some of our best New-York families who have friends and relatives living in Saxony, complain that newspapers sent hence do not reach their destination. One family, some of whose members live in Dresden, is especially aggrieved by the persistent detention and destruction, on the Saxon frontier, of their newspaper files. The thing has been going on for four or five months; and there is no room to doubt that the Prussian authorities are to blame. Our Minister at Berlin may as well have his attention drawn to the matter, in this public way, because we are in a position to give him the address of responsible citizens of New-York who have been sufferers, and whose separate complaints may properly be grouped by him in a single remonstrance. The Prussian conquests have been freely commented upon in the columns of the New-York Times, and are very likely to be freely commented upon in the same columns hereafter. But if there is a Press censorship in Prussia which prevents our friends and neighbors, living temporarily abroad, from receiving their weekly budget of American news, we ought to know it, and know it at once. We could give ten times the amount of annoyance to Prussian subjects resident here—if our system of government were not as free as it is—that the Prussian Government can give to our citizens on the Continent. But it is not our business to enter the lists in any race of intolerance, even if our people suffer for the time. Our Minister, Mr. Wright, may find occasion to mention the matter to the Government to which he is accredited. We think he *ought* to mention it, in a very direct and pertinent way. There ought to be a *little* attempt at reciprocity in these matters between great Powers, however much their systems of government may differ.

Burning-Fluid—Repeal of the Law—Perhaps a Mistake.

Congress has disposed of one of the multifarious forms of fraud in distilled spirits—viz., the distillation of them under the title of burning-fluid—by the adoption of a joint resolution on the subject, which, coming from the House, passed the Senate on Saturday, and will doubtless be speedily signed by the President. It is not always easy to see exactly how well the words of any proposed change in a law are suited to the evil which is sought to be remedied; but this resolution seems to be well worded, so as to prevent any further fraud without impliedly admitting that that which has already been committed could not be reached by the wording of the law as it stood. This latter was the danger in the case. There was no difficulty in repealing the provisions of the law as to burning-fluid; but a careless repeal, though it might have prevented future fraud, might also have been the means of allowing the knaves who have undertaken to defraud the revenue in this way to escape punishment not only, but even to reap the fruits which they sought to secure.

The provision of the former law which exempted burning-fluid from tax is accordingly repealed, and the provision taxing distillers of burning-fluid $50. We suppose that there is a misprint in the resolution as telegraphed, for it repeals the words, "and *distilleries* of burning-fluid and camphene," while the words intended to be repealed are "*distillers* of burning-fluid, &c." If not a misprint, this is clearly a mistake, and needs itself to be repealed.

But in addition to this repeal there is the further provision that alcohol manufactured from distilled spirits, and burning-fluid made from alcohol or spirits of turpentime or camphene, on which the taxes imposed by law have been paid, shall be and are exempt from tax. It would seem as if no inference could be drawn from this that burning-fluid already manufactured is not to pay a tax, though made from spirits which have not paid it, but the contrary; and if this is the fair inference, doubtless this action of Congress may assist somewhat in securing that construction of the statute as it previously existed, which justice clearly demands.

The passage of this resolution may prevent any further frauds of this kind; but it still leaves for the Courts the determination of the meaning of the statute as it was, which has given rise to a mass of litigation now before the Courts involving hundreds of thousands of dollars of taxes. The question, therefore, still remains a question of very great importance to the Government and to tax-payers.

What Does It Mean?—A cotemporary steps forward in defence of Judge Whiting; but in such questionable shape that it is difficult to understand what are the tactics intended. One day it says that the streets are to be better cleaned than ever under his administration—two days afterward it says that he *will not* carry out his contract; that he does not refuse to clean the streets, but is *quietly holding back* until the Legislature puts the work under the control of the Board of Health; and that the Tammany ring has saddled some thirty or forty pensioners upon the contract, at salaries from $500 to $1,500 a year, and who do nothing. We believe that if this statement were true, Judge Whiting would make it known, both in the interest of the public and himself. The public, however, is chiefly concerned in having cleanliness, and of course look to the faithful performance by officials of what they undertake to do. We may add that on inquiry we find that no official deductions are made from the pay, except the temporary one of ten per cent., withheld to secure the performance of the contract.

Meanwhile, we note that yesterday a vigorous commencement was made up town in clearing sidewalks by the aid of a large number of small trucks and a tram-road, and that the gutters in the same localities are being covered, so that pedestrians are protected. Better late than never, of course—we look for improvement before long.

The Law and the Lotteries.—Some score of new lottery projects were heard of by our reporters yesterday, and it was also rumored that the District-Attorney was about to proceed against one of the schemes, which is already pretty well advanced. It is not unnatural that the prodigious success of the Chicago and New-York lotteries should have stimulated the brains of many people, who are quite as much in need of greenbacks as either Mr. Crosby or the Union School, and who have as much right to try and supply their necessities in the same way. They imagine there can be no legal danger about the business, when the affair of Monday was under the patronage of prominent State functionaries, prominent army officers and the Metropolitan Police. Each of the newly-projected lotteries, too, will, like the last one, be for a *charitable* purpose, and we understand that the hospitals and asylums of the City and suburbs were overrun yesterday by suspicious-looking persons who were anxious to contribute to their funds by giving them the entire proceeds of grand gift exhibitions which were actively in preparation, and whose honorable character they were willing to indorse. It is too much to expect that all our charitable institutions will peremptorily refuse enticements of this kind; but if they should, it is well known that several new benevolent establishments are greatly needed, and it is quite as well that some of the schemes should be for the purpose of securing funds to build and endow them. It would simplify the matter to make the boards of directors of some of these new charities the same as the lottery directors who propose to establish them. Quarrels and exposures might thus be avoided, as well as money saved. The only shadow of a difficulty about the immediate and active prosecution of all these hopeful projects is in connection with the rumor that the District-Attorney will presently take the matter up, and, perhaps, before it is through, bring some of the charitable speculators to grief. We may say, however, to quiet the nerves of the distinguished personages who managed Monday's lottery, that it is doubtful whether any of them will be held responsible to the violated law. If it is rigidly applied to subsequent projects, the public will be satisfied.

American Ship-Building.—We think our ship-builders have not been sufficiently active in bringing to the attention of Congress the measures that are necessary for the revival of this broken-down branch of American industry. We believe that a presentation of the facts would not be without effect, even upon Congress, and it would certainly have an effect upon the country. The ship-builders would hardly be accused of such selfishness as is charged to the other interests which are beseeching Congress for legislative aid. For the business of ship-building in this country is already all but completely destroyed, and the mechanics have tried to find employment in other pursuits, and the capitalists turned their means in other directions. It is not a novel, but it remains a grave fact, which was set forth in a local report published in our columns yesterday, that at the present time "there is not a single new merchant ship or steamer building at any of the numerous ship-yards of either New-York, Brooklyn or Jersey City, and only two, it is said, in all the yards of the country; and, further, that there is no prospect of any being built until the present condition of affairs is altered." Of course many skilled workmen are thus caused to be idle, and an industry in which Americans used to excel has become a thing of the past. Even now, however, the ship-builders should let Congress and the country know what is really required to reëstablish the business. If, as we suppose, the over-heavy taxes levied on the materials which enter into ship-building have crushed it out, even Congress could be made to see the folly of such taxation. And if other things are at fault, we should like to see a statement of the facts authoritatively put forth in the name of the master ship-builders.

The Mexican Crisis.—Maximilian really becomes more interesting every day now. As his position becomes daily more difficult and his fortunes hourly more critical—as his friends desert and his enemies hover round him—as his life no less than his throne becomes imperiled, the question what he will do with himself reaches a point of almost exciting interest. All of the French army which sustained his pretensions have reached the seacoast and are being embarked for France, while the artillery of the Juarists is in preparation to be directed upon his throne. We have no doubt he is at his wit's end. On the one side, pride and the sense of duty are mated with danger and death, while on the other side are safety, luxury and Charlotte. He must by this time be aware, however, that it is out of his power to benefit either Mexico or himself by remaining any longer an Emperor, and that as only misery and failure await his attempts, the best thing he can do is to hie away to his festive Castle of Miramar, where his beautiful consort, now restored and in her right mind, awaits impatiently the return of her adventurous lord.

Commodore Vanderbilt and the Railroad Committee.

Albany, N. Y., Tuesday, Jan. 29.

The railroad investigation was to have been continued to-day, and Commodore Vanderbilt was subpœnaed to testify, but a letter was received from Wm. H. Vanderbilt, stating that his father's sister was lying at the point of death, and that his health was such that his physician did not think it advisable for him to leave home over night, and further, it deemed really necessary, he would appear at an early day at whatever sacrifice. The Committee thereupon adjourned until next Tuesday afternoon.

The Lord Bond Robbery.

Albany, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

This afternoon, at 5 o'clock, Detective Elder arrested a man named John Bund, at the Delavan House, on a charge of being one of the persons engaged in the Lord bond robbery, to the amount of $180,000, which was committed in New-York several months since. The prisoner was taken to New-York to-night.

WASHINGTON.

The President and the London Times Correspondent—New-York State Harbor Improvements—The New-Orleans Riots—Progress of the Impeachment Investigation—The Maryland Elections—Letter from Juarez—The Nebraska Veto Message.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

The Atlantic Cable reports that a letter in the London *Times* from its Washington correspondent, gives a conversation with the President, in which he denounced Congress strongly for its usurpation of Executive and judicial functions. I have the best authority for saying the letter referred to contains nothing of the kind. The President, in the conversation spoken of, did not refer to Congress at all, nor does the letter report him as having mentioned the action of Congress in any way.

WAR DEPARTMENT ESTIMATES—HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

The War Department, from reports of officers in charge of river and harbor improvements during the past year, has partially made out its estimates of necessary appropriations for the coming fiscal year. Those for New-York are as follows: Hudson River, dykes and dredging, $300,000; Plattsburgh Harbor, breakwater, $26,500; Ogdensburgh Harbor, survey, $40,000; Oswego Harbor, piers and dredging, $60,000; Little Sodus Bay, piers and dredging, $40,000; Big Sodus Bay, piers and dredging, $90,000; Buffalo Harbor, piers, $100,000; Dunkirk Harbors, piers and breakwater, $100,000; Erie Harbor, piers and breakwater, $25,000.

THE NEW-ORLEANS RIOT.

All statements to the contrary notwithstanding, the New-Orleans riot Committee will not complete their labors for at least two weeks. Gen. Grant, Gen. Fullerton and Mr. H. J. Raymond have been subpœnaed to appear before them to-morrow. As has already been stated, the Committee is using great latitude in its examinations, and extends them even to matters remotely bearing on the political situation of the entire South. Mr. Boyer, the Democratic member, has not yet examined one-third of his witnesses, but has already signified his intention to render a minority report.

THE IMPEACHMENT.

The Judiciary Committee is still engaged in investigating Maryland Affairs, and no subpœnas have yet been issued for impeachment witnesses. The Impeachment Committee of the Southern Republican Association has prepared a partial list of witnesses, and will soon suggest to the proper authorities their programme of investigating into the charges.

THE MARYLAND ELECTIONS.

Mr. Dawes, Chairman of the House Committee on Elections, to-day reported back the resolution of Mr. Ward to investigate the late election in Maryland, with the recommendation that it be referred to the Judiciary Committee, where the impeachment branch of the same resolution was sent some days ago. This probably postpones all investigation into the election until the next session of Congress.

LETTER FROM JUAREZ.

An autograph letter from Juarez was received here to-day, dated Jan. 1, 1867, announcing his arrival at Durango on the 26th of December last. He expresses his friendly disposition toward the United States, and his gratitude to our people for their encouragement and sympathy with the Republic of Mexico in its struggle with the Imperial invaders. He says his troops are steadily advancing upon the capital of Mexico, and are victorious everywhere. He will remain but a short time at Durango, and move with his forces toward Mexico City, where he soon expects to be. He says he does not propose to cede any territory to any foreign Power whatsoever, and he approved the measures adopted by Gen. Sedgwick, at Matamoras, in preventing the intended raid of Gen. Ortega.

THE NEBRASKA VETO MESSAGE.

The Nebraska veto was received in the Senate to-day at 1:30. It was read and then laid on the table, and the consideration of the Interminable Tariff Bill proceeded wit. The prospect of the admission of these two States over the veto is not at all certain, especially in the case of Colorado. They will probably not come up for action before Thursdar.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.

The House to-day accomplishd nothing of importance, and its proceedings were void of interest, except during a sharp debate occasioned by a motion to strike out of the Diplomatic Appropriation Bill the clause providing for the payment of the salary of Mr. Harvey, our Minister resident at Portugal. Mr. Stevens repeated his opposition of last session to the clause, and caused to be read Mr. Harvey's famous letter addressed to Secretary Seward, in which he denounces the opponents of the President's policy in forcible terms. Mr. Raymond opposed the motion, defending Mr. Harvey's position and assuming a greater portion of the responsibility of its publication. It was finally carried, however, but not until after both Messrs. Stevens and Raymond had used the opportunities afforded them in the discussion for pertinent hits, which although personal were entirely parliamentary.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The tariff discussion in the Senate to-day consisted chiefly of speeches on the motion of Mr. Davis to postpone its consideration until the question of internal taxation could be considered. Messrs. Henderson and Grimes ably supported this motion, but it was lost by ayes 15, noes 23. Mr. Fessenden sought to finish the bill by extending the session into the night, but at 5:15 he was left without a quorum, the attractions of the State dinner and other social festivities being more fascinating for many of the Senators than the dry details of the dreary Tariff Bill.

ADVERSE REPORT ON THE GOLD BILL.

The Senate Finance Committee considered the House Gold Bill finally to-day, and by an almost unanimous vote instructed Senator Morgan to report it adversely. This ends all schemes for public sales of gold.

THE PRESIDENT'S STATE DINNER.

At the President's third State dinner this evening there were present, beside those of the President's household, Admiral Farragut, Gen. Geo. H. Thomas, and Senators Lane and wife, Sherman and wife, Trumball and wife, Harris and wife, Williams, Morgan and wife, Hendricks and wife, Kirkwood, Johnson and lady, Norton, Ramsey, McDougal and lady, Davis, Poland, Riddle and wife, and Mrs. Senator Stewart.

THE OHIO STATE AGENT'S RECEPTION.

James C. Wetmore, Esq., Ohio State Agent and his lady, gave a reception to-night, intended to be confined to citizens of Ohio, but was attended by some few from other States. The assemblage was one of the largest of that class this season, and was probably equally as brilliant as any. Among the persons of note were Chief-Justice Chase, Justice Wayne, Attorney-General Stanbery, the members of the Ohio delegation, and officers of the army and navy. About one half of the visitors were ladies.

THE POSTAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate Post-office Committee have agreed to report the Postal Appropriation Bill, as it passed the House without amendment.

PERSONAL.

Messrs. Oakes Ames and John B. Alley, Representatives from Massachusetts, who have been absent on a trip to New-Orleans for the past two weeks, returned this morning.

THE GOLD BILL.

At the meeting of the Finance Committee of the Senate this forenoon the consideration of the Gold Bill from the House was resumed, and after a brief debate a vote was taken, which resulted in the rejection of the bill.

The State Department and Our Minister at Vienna—Correspondence between Secretary Seward and Mr. Motley—The United States and English Confederate Agents—Indians on the Plains—Five Thousand of Them Surrounding Our Troops at Fort Philip Kearny—Application for Admission to the Bar—Postage to Bremen and Hamburg—Protestant Worship in Rome.

To the Associated Press.

Washington, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

The President to-day sent to the Senate a reply to the resolution requesting him to communicate to that body, if in his opinion not inconsistent with the public interest, any correspondence between the Department of State and Mr. Motley, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Vienna, relating to his reported resignation of this post. The following is the correspondence:

MR. SEWARD TO MR. MOTLEY.

Department of State,
Washington, Nov. 21, 1866.

Sir: A citizen of the United States has addressed a letter to the President from Paris, in which he represents he had traveled extensively in Europe during the past year, in the course of which he had occasion to see something of our Ministers and Consuls in various countries. That most of those whom he met were bitterly hostile to the President and his Administration, and expressed that hostility in so open a manner as to astonish Americans and leave a very bad impression on Europeans.

He adds that you do not pretend to conceal "your disgust," as he says you style it, at the President's whole conduct. That you despise American democracy and loudly proclaim that an English gentleman is the model of human perfection. That the President has deserted his pledges and principles in common with Mr. Seward, who you say is hopelessly degraded. Your denial or confirmation of the truth of these reports is requested.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed) WILLIAM H. SEWARD.
To J. Lathrop Motley, Esq.

MR. MOTLEY TO MR. SEWARD.

Legation of the United States,
Vienna, Dec. 11, 1866.

Hon. W. H. Seward, Secretary of State:

Sir: An hour or two ago I received a letter from you dated Nov. 21, 1866, to which I hasten to reply. You inform me that a citizen of the United States has addressed a letter to the President, from Paris, stating that in the course of the last year "he had had occasion to see something of our Ministers and Consuls in various countries;" that most of those whom he met were bitterly hostile to the President and the Administration, and expressed that hostility in so open a manner as to astonish Americans, and to leave a very bad impression on Europeans. With the opening paragraph relating generally to United States Ministers and Consuls abroad, I have nothing especial to do. Other gentlemen are fully competent to answer for themselves.

You proceed to say: He adds "that you do not pretend to conceal your disgust, as he says you style it, at the President's whole conduct; that you despise American democracy, and loudly proclaim that an English gentleman is the model of human perfection; that the President has deserted the pledges and principles, in common with Mr. Seward, who, you say, is hopelessly degraded." You conclude by requesting me to deny or confirm the truth of these reports.

My first impulse on receiving your letter was to content myself with a flat denial of their truth. On a little further reflection, however, I do not wish that there should be doubt as to my political sentiments as a representative of the foreign politics of the Government. I have done my best faithfully to discharge my duties in strict conformity with my instructions. In the conflict of opinions in regard to home questions, especially that of reconstruction, my views have never been asked for by the United States Government, and I should have considered it unbecoming and superfluous to volunteer a public declaration of them, as certainly should I have deemed it my duty to express them frankly whenever they were officially demanded. I do not understand that I am even now directly questioned on the subject, but after reading your letter I owe it to myself to say a few words.

I have always believed that strong guarantees should be taken against a recurrence of the rebellion, and the establishment of any form of Slavery before the seceded States should be readmitted to representation in Congress. Latterly I am inclined to the opinion that the noblest and safest course would be by an amendment of the Constitution, prohibiting the distinction of race or color in regard to the attainment of the franchise, together with a general amnesty to be proclaimed by the President. These opinions in the privacy of my own household, and to an occasional American visitor, I have not concealed.

The great question now presenting itself for solution demands a conscientious scrutinizing by every American who loves his country, and believes in the human progress of which that country is one of the foremost representatives. I have never thought, during my residence at Vienna, that because I have the honor of being a public servant of the American people, I am deprived of the right of discussing, within my own walls, the gravest subject that can interest freemen. A Minister of the United States is as deeply interested as others in all that affects the welfare of his country.

In conversation with such of my colleagues or members of the Government here as were interested in our politics, I have uniformly stated that the conflict of opinions now prevailing in the United States was inevitable in a free country. That such discussion was the very evidence of our freedom and of our capacity to govern ourselves. That to silence discusion belongs to despots, and not to a Republican Government like ours, and that I had entire faith that the American people would settle all disputed questions with justice. I have always been cautious, however, in such considerations, to avoid any expressions of disrespect toward the President or his Cabinet. I have uniformly stated that in our own country the people were not only theoretically but practically sovereign, and that when great political questions were to be solved, appeal was made to the ballot box. I have steadily expressed the opinion that the President and Congress would be reconciled after the people should have pronounced its solemn verdict; and I have added that all parties in the United States, as I believed honestly, desired and required the reëstablishment of the Union, however they might differ as to the wisest means of securing it. This is the way in which I have been in the habit of speaking officially or semi-officially, and this is my reply to the charges contained in your letter so far as they regard in any way the President of the United States. That "I despised American democracy and loudly proclaim that an English gentleman is the model of human perfection" is so pitiful a fabrication that I blush while I denounce it. Any one personally acquainted with me, or who has taken the trouble to read my writings, whether official or historical, knows that a more fervent believer in American democracy than I am does not exist in the world. My expressions of reverence for the American people during these few heroic years have erred, if at all, on the side of enthusiasm, and have often seemed to the sceptical somewhat extravagant. I scorn to dwell longer on the contemptible charge. That I have called "Mr. Seward hopelessly degraded" is a vile calumny, and it wounds me deeply that you could listen for a moment to such a falsehood. In conclusion, I have only to add that I beg herewith respectfully to resign my post as United States Minister at Vienna.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed) J. LATHROP MOTLEY.

THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLISH CONFEDERATE AGENTS.

The President to-day transmitted a large mass of documents to the House of Representatives respecting the compromise of certain suits instituted in the English Courts on behalf of the United States against Frazer, Trenholm & Co., alleged agents of the so-called Confederate States. It appears from the correspondence, that on the 14th of December last, Assistant Secretary of State, Frederick Seward, in writing to Consul Morse, says the arrangements which the latter assumed to make with Mr. Prioleau have been disavowed as being wholly without authority. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Chandler, on the 27th of December, 1866, wrote a letter to Secretary Seward, saying that certain authority heretofore conferred on Consul Morse had been revoked, and he requests that Mr. Seward will instruct Minister Adams to designate some suitable person to take charge and dispose of any unfinished business growing out of the authority heretofore conferred upon him, which may still remain in Mr. Morse's hands.

Secretary Seward (Jan. 12, 1867) informs Minister Adams that Consul Morse has disobeyed instructions in making the concessions of law, against which he had been expressly warned by the Department, and in acting without the concurrence of Minister Adams. Finally, the pretended agreement was one-sided, stipulating absolutely an allowance to Frazer, Trenholm & Co., and not stipulating for any special balance whatever to the United States.

Secretary Seward, in writing to Consul Dudley, Jan. 14, 1867, says in conclusion: "In respect to such funds and property as Mr. Morse's authority really applied to, he was under express instructions to do nothing which should recognize the capacity of the pretended rebel officials or abettors of rebellion who dealt with them, or to make any contract which could give validity to such liens or charges." Consul Morse, in writing to Minister Adams, under date London, Jan. 1, 1867, denies that he had solicited any interview with Mr. Prioleau. He had engaged Mr. Henry Lefanu to aid in discovering and securing Confederate property in England. One meeting between Mr. Morse and Mr. Prioleau was arranged by Mr. Lefanu. Mr. Morse says: "I cannot command language sufficiently strong to express my regret and pain at the many unlooked-for misunderstandings and misapprehensions of that unfortunate attempt to do what I firmly believe would be for the honor and best interests of our country, without injury or disrespect to any one."

INDIANS AT FORT PHILIP KEARNY.

The following is the substance of a letter just received from an officer at Fort Philip Kearny to a gentleman in this city:

"The three post forts, Philip Kearny, Reno and Smith are in a state of seige. All the Sioux Indians, including those who committed the atrocities in Minnesota, are in the neighborhood. The garrison of Fort Reno consists of three companies of infantry, not full, and one piece of artillery. Philip Kearny has four pieces of artillery and five companies of infantry, one-half effective, and a few mounted men. Fort Smith has two pieces of artillery, two companies of infantry and twenty-eight mounted men, amounting in the aggregate to four hundred men. So you can perceive that these posts are in a state of seige.

The mass of the Indians are on the river about fifty miles from this post. Our communication with Fort Smith is entirely cut off. Some fifteen hundred lodges of Indians are located at that point, including the Blackfeet, the Cheyennes and Arrappahoes, the whole number amounting to between four and five thousand. They are well mounted and armed. They have several times attacked the wood-trains, and were upon one occasion badly whipped.

On Friday, Dec. 21, they made their appearance in a small number near the fort and challenged us to fight. Col. CARRINGTON shelled them, killing a pony and driving out thirty Indians from their covert. Capt. and Brevet-Col. FITTERMAN, Capt. BROWN and Lieut. DRUMMOND were ordered out to protect the wood-train, which had been attacked. Capt. FITTERMAN commanded the infantry, Lieut. DRUMMOND the cavalry, numbering twenty-seven men, and Capt. BROWN some mounted teamsters and citizens, the whole force amounting to eighty-one men. About fifty of these were armed with Spencer rifles, and the remainder with Springfield muskets.

The officers, instead of obeying orders, allowed themselves to be decoyed from the position they had been ordered to take, and consequedtly fell into an ambush, and were all cruelly murdered.

The writer, who is on duty at Fort Kearny, was ordered by Col. CARRINGTON to proceed to a point five miles off, and ascertain if the wood-train was safe, and then to join the command.

After proceeding about three miles he found the train safe, and then attempted to join Capt. FITTERMAN, but it being impossible, he immediately sent to the fort for reinforcements. Forty men under a Captain were sent out, and we reached the scene of action just in time to witness the murder of the last victim.

The poor fellows who had thus been wontonly murdered, were found piled in a heap. About fifty of the bodies were brought into the fort."

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

To-day, in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, Mr. BRADLEY moved the admission to the Bar of ALLEN B. MAGRUDER, of Virginia, a member of the Bar of the old Circuit Court, and at present an attorney and counselor of the Supreme Court of the United States. It was generally understood that Mr. MAGRUDER would be unable to take what is known as the "test oath," and that this motion was made with a view of ascertaining how this Court regarded the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States as affecting its duties with regard to the rule it had laid down on the subject.

Chief-Justice CARTTER informed Mr. BRADLEY that to grant his motion, and pass an order for admission, would be to set aside the first rule of the Court.

Mr. BRADLEY presumed that when a member of the Bar of the Supreme Court of the United States applied for admission to this Bar he would be admitted as a matter of course, taking such oath as prescribed by that tribunal, this Court being a branch of the other.

Justice CARTTER said the question was whether this Court would consent to repeal or modify its own rule.

It was agreed that the argument be heard on Thursday, with a full Bench.

POSTAGE TO BREMEN AND HAMBURG.

An arrangement has just been concluded with the Bremen and Hamburg Post Department revising and reducing the rates of postage to be hereafter charged upon letters exchanged by the Bremen and Hamburg mail. The postage charges in future will be as follows, viz.: To Bremen, by Bremen mail, 10 cents; by Hamburg mail, 15 cents; to Hamburg, by Hamburg mail, 10 cents; by Bremen mail, 15 cents; to Oldenburg, by Bremen mail, 13 cents; by Hamburg mail, 15 cents; to Lunenburg, by Bremen mail, 15 cents; by Hamburg mail, 18 cents. To Austria, Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, Wurtemberg, Baden, Luxemburg, Brunswick, Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenberg-Strelitz, Lubeck and Tharsi, taxes of the Postal Department by Bremen or Hamburg mail is 15 cents; to Schleswig-Holstein and Denmark, by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 18 centss; to Sweden, by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 21 cents; to Norway, by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 25 cents; to Holland, by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 18 cents; to Russia, by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 20 cents; to Belgium, by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 18 cents; to Switzerland, by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 19 cents; to Italy, by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 24 cents; to Turkey, by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 32 cents; to Greece, by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 35 cents; to Gibraltar, Spain and Portugal, by Bremen or Hamburg mail, 25 cents; to Australia, India and China, by Bremen or Hamburg mail, *via* Marseilles, 37 cents; *via* Trieste, 55 cents. Prepayment of postage is optional in each case, except only letters for Australia, India and China, on which the postage is required to be prepaid by stamps. Letters coming from those countries to the United States by Bremen or Hamburg mail are subject to the same postage charge and the same conditions of prepayment, with the following exceptions: From Lunenburg, by Hamburg mail, the charge is 20 cents; from Schleswig-Holstein and Denmark, by Bremen and Hamburg mail, 20 cents; from Sweden, by Bremen and Hamburg mail, 25 cents; from Norway, by Bremen and Hamburg mail, 28 cents; from Russia, by Bremen and Hamburg mail, 25 cents; from Italy, by Bremen and Hamburg mail, 27 cents; from Gibraltar, Spain and Portugal, by Bremen and Hamburg mail, 30 cents; from Australia, India and China, *via* Trieste, by Bremen and Hamburg mail, 80 cents. Postmasters will please note these changes of postage rates, and levy postage accordingly.

PROTESTANT WORSHIP IN ROME.

The President, in response to a resolution of the House of Representatives, replied, through the Secretary of State, that the Department has received no information in relation to a removal of the Protestant Church, or religious assembly meeting, at the American Embassy from the City of Rome by an order of that Government.

THE NEW-ORLEANS RIOTS.

The President in campliance with a resolution of the House transmitted to-day voluminous documents on the subject of the New-Orleans riots in July last. These include about 400 foolscap pages of testimony taken before the Military Board, convened at the instance of Gen. BAIRD, and consisting of Gens. MOWER, QUINCY, GREGG and BALDY, together with their report in which they condemn the conduct of Mayor MONROE, and say but for the declaration of martial law by Gen. BAIRD, and the presence of the troops, fire and bloodshed would have raged through the night in all the negro quarters of the city, and the lives and property of Unionists and Northern men would have been at the mercy of the mob. The conservators of the peace being for the time the instigators of violence, nothing would have remained but an arming for self-defence, and a scene might have ensued unparalleled in the history of the age.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Committee on Reconstruction will enter immediately upon the preparation of a proper bill for the reorganization of the Southern States, in view of the rejection of the Constitutional Amendment, to report for action the present session.

THE CONSCIENCE FUND.

The conscience fund of the Treasury Department was further increased to-day by the sum of $119, $112 of which was from a party who had received that amount for a horse lost in the United States service, but which he states in the letter returning it to the Government was lost partly through his own fault. The writer professes much penitence, and concludes his letter, which is signed "Restitution," with the declaration that he finds the way of religion narrow and the gate straight. The remainder of the above amount ($7) is from a party who states he was obliged, while serving in the army, to take that amount in compensation for articles he was obliged to purchase by an officer of the Signal Corps, upon whose head the conscience-stricken party pours out the vials of his wrath either for real or imaginary wrongs.

MEETING OF BANK PRESIDENTS.

A meeting composed of Presidents of banking institutions at the East and North is now being held here, for the purpose of holding a conference upon the banking and currency proposition now before Congress.

PETITION FOR BOUNTY.

Representative DARLING, of New-York, has presented to the House a petition signed by over 1,500 veterans of the last war, who request that Congress enact such laws as will secure payment of bounties to the soldiers who have been discharged from the service by reason of disability other than wounds, and to those who have lost their discharge papers, both classes of these men being now deprived of the bounty under the act of Congress of July, 1866.

CALIFORNIA LAND TITLES.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has just certified a transcript investing title in the sale of California to certain sections, ruling 1,400 acres now situated in the San Francisco Land District. Transcripts of the title have been sent to the Governor of the State and to the different land offices.

NEGROES FOR ARKANSAS.

About one hundred negroes, from Saulsbury, N. C., passed through Washington this afternoon on their way to Arkansas, where they are engaged to work on cotton plantations.

ARMY BULLETIN.

The following named officers of the Veteran Reserve Corps are mustered out and honorably discharged the service of the United States on account of their services being no longer required:

Brevet Major Thos. Sedley, Captain Sixteenth Regiment; Capt. George T. Crabtree, unassigned; First Lieut. John Morton, Twenty-third Regiment; Second Lieut. Joseph Burnes, Seventeenth Regiment. Brevet Major Henry Howland has been mustered out of the United States service.

NAVY BULLETIN.

Third Assistant Engineers HENRY D. LOVELAIR has been ordered to the United States steamer *Michigan*. Resigned, Midshipman E. P. TURNER, of the Naval Academy. Detached, Capt. ROGER N. STEMBEL from the command of the *Canandairgua*, and placed on waiting orders. Mate THOMAS PINDAR from the *Potomac*, and granted leave of absence. On leave for discharge, Acting Ensign OTIS A. THOMPSON.

BUSINESS IN THE SUPREME COURT.

The following cases were heard to-day in the United States Supreme Court:

No. 112.—The schooner *Flying Scud* and cargo, B. CAYMARE, et al., claimants and appellants *vs.* the United States—prize. On motion the decree of dismissal in this case, entered at the present term, was ordered by the Court to be rescinded and annulled, and then the appeal reinstated on the docket.

No. 123.—The Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria Steam Packet Company, plaintiffs in error, *vs.* Sickles et al.—contract. Argument concluded.

No. 127.—The Mayor, &c., of New-York, plaintiffs in error, *vs.* SHEFFIELD—corporation liability for nonrepair of streets. Argued.

No. 129.—ELIE, United States appellants, *vs.* LOUISE P. GARDEUR DE REPENLIGNY—claim to public lands. Argument commenced. This case will occupy a day or two, and will be followed by a number of prize cases.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

Johnson *vs.* United States. Argument commenced.

The Admission of Nebraska—The President's Veto of the Bill.

To the Senate of the United States:

I return for reconsideration a bill entitled "An Act for the Admission of the State of Nebraska into the Union," which originated in the Senate, and has received the assent of both Houses of Congress. A bill having in view the same object was presented for my approval a few hours prior to the adjournment of the last session, but submitted at a time when there was no opportunity for a proper consideration of the subject. I withheld my signature, and the measure failed to become a law.

It appears by the preamble of this bill that the people of Nebraska, availing themselves of the authority conferred upon them by the act passed on the 9th of April, 1864, have adopted a Constitution, which, upon due examination, is found to conform to the provisions and comply with the conditions of said act, and to be republican in form of government, and that they now ask for admission into the Union. The proposed law would therefore seem to be based upon the declaration contained in the Enabling Act, that, upon compliance with its terms, the people of Nebraska should be admitted into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States. Reference to the bill, however, shows that while by the first section, Congress distinctly accepts, ratifies and confirmas the Constitution and State Government which the people of the Territory have formed for themselves, declares Nebraska to be one of the United States of America, and admits her into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatsoever, the third section provides that this measure "shall not take effect except upon the fundamental condition that, within the State of Nebraska there shall be no denial of the elective franchise, or of any other right to any person by reason of race or color, excepting Indians not taxed; and upon the further fundamental condition that the Legislature of said State, by a solemn public act, shall declare the assent of said State to the said fundamental condition, and shall transmit to the President of the United States an authentic copy of said act, upon the receipt whereof, the President, by proclamation, shall forthwith announce the fact; whereupon such fundamental condition shall be held as a part of the organic law of the State, and thereupon, and without further proceedings on the part of Congress, the admission of said State into the Union shall be considered as complete."

This condition is not mentioned in the original Enabling Act, was not contemplated at the time of its passage, was not sought by the people themselves, has not been heretofore applied to the inhabitants of any State asking admission, and is in direct conflict with the Constitution adopted by the people, and declared in the preamble "republican in its form of government;" for in that instrument the exercise of the elective franchise and the right to hold office are expressly limited to white citizens of the United States.

Congress thus undertakes to authorize and compel the Legislature to change a Constitution which, it is declared in the preamble, has received the sanction of the people, and which, by this bill, is "accepted, ratified and confirmed" by the Congress of the nation.

The first and third sections of the bill exhibit yet further incongruity. By the one Nebraska is "admitted into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatsoever;" while, by the other, Congress demands, as a condition-precedent to her admission, requirements which, in our history, have never been asked of any people when presenting a Constitution and State Government for the acceptance of the law-making power. It is expressly declared by the third section that the bill "shall not take effect except upon the fundamental condition that, within the State of Nebraska there shall be no denial of the elective franchise or of any other right to any person by reason of race or color, excepting Indians not taxed." Neither more nor less than the assertion of the right of Congress to regulate the elective franchise of any State hereafter to be admitted. This condition is in clear violation of the Federal Constitution under the provisions of which, from the day of the foundation of the Government, each State has been left free to determine for itself the qualification necessary for the exercise of suffrage within its limits.

Without precedent in our legislation, it is in marked contrast with the limitations which were imposed upon States that, from time to time, have become members of the Union, and had for their object the single purpose of preventing any infringement of the Constitution of the country. If Congress is satisfied that Nebraska at the present time possesses sufficient population to entitle her to a full representation in the councils of the nation, and that her people desire an exchange of a Territorial for a State Government, good faith would seem to demand that she should be admitted without further requirements than those expressed in the Enabling Act, with all of which, it is asserted in the preamble, her inhabitants have complied.

Congress may, under the Constitution, admit new States or reject them, but the people of the State can alone make or change their organic law and prescribe the qualifications requisite for electors. Congress, however, in passing the bill in the shape in which it has been presented for my approval, does not merely reject the application of the people of Nebraska for present admission as a State into the Union upon the ground that the Constitution which they have submitted restricts the exercise of the elective franchise to the white population, but imposes conditions which, if accepted by the Legislature, may, without the consent of the people, so change the organic law as to make electors of all persons within the State, without distinction of race or color. In view of this fact, I suggest for the consideration of Congress whether it would not be just, expedient and in accordance with the principles of our Government to allow the people by popular vote, or through Convention chosen by themselves for that purpose, to declare whether or not they will accept the terms upon which it is now proposed to admit them into the Union. This course would not occasion much greater delay than that which the bill contemplates, when it requires that the Legislature shall be convened within thirty days after this measure shall have become a law, for the purpose of considering and deciding the conditions which it imposes. And it gains additional force when we consider that the proceedings attending the formation of the State Constitution were not in conformity with the provisions of the Enabling Act, that, in an aggregate vote of 7,776, the majority in favor of the Constitution did not exceed one hundred, and that it is alleged that, in consequence of frauds, even this result cannot be received as a fair representation of the wishes of the people. As upon them must fall the burdens of a State organization, it is but just that they should be permitted to determine for themselves a which question so materially affects their interests. Possessing a soil and climate admirably adapted to those pursuits which bring prosperity and greatness to a people, with the advantage of a central position on the great highway that will soon connect the Atlantic and the Pacific States, Nebraska is rapidly growing in numbers and wealth, and may, in a very brief period, claim admission on grounds which will challenge and secure universal assent. She can, therefore, wisely and patiently afford to wait. Her population is said to be steadily and even rapidly increasing, being now generally conceded as high as forty thousand, and estimated by some, whose judgment is entitled to respects, at a still greater number. At her present rate of growth she will in a very short time have the required population for a representation in Congress, and, what is far more important to her own citizens, will have realised such an advance in material wealth as will enable the expenses of a State Government to be borne without oppression to the tax-payers. Of new communities it may be said with especial force—and it is true of old ones—that the inducements to emigrate, other things being equal, is in almost the precise ratio of the rate of taxation. The great States of the Northwest owe their marvelous prosperity largely to the fact that they were continued as Territories until they had grown to be wealthy and populous communities.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 1867.

NEW-YORK.

AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

New-York City Matters—An Excitement—The Impeachment Case—The Chamber of Commerce on City Railroads—A Scheme of City Reform.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 29, 1867.

Both Houses held brief sessions yesterday evening. In the Assembly the roll was called, and it being found that no quorum was present, the House adjourned. The Senate transacted some business, but none of general interest beyond the introduction by Mr. O'DONNELL of a bill to make general throughout the State the provisions of the Metropolitan Excise Law.

NEW-YORK CITY MATTERS.

The failure of the Legislature to act upon any of the important measures, which were heralded with such a flourish of trumpets which were to effect a radical revolution in the Government of New-York City, naturally begins to occasion much surprise and much inquiry. From the fullest investigation that I can make, it appears to be due entirely to the clashing of opposing interests in the City itself. We have here at the same time two or three gentlemen claiming to be the representatives of the Citizens' Association, and other gentlemen claiming to represent the Union Republican Party. These gentlemen differ essentially as to the character of the reforms that are needed in the government of the City. The Citizens' Association, or at least those professing to be its authorized agents, insist that the changes in the City government should be free from all political bias, the politicians of the Republican party, on the other hand, claim that the contemplated reforms should, as the party in power will be held wholly responsible, be so shaped as to inure to the advantage of that party.

The pressure between these opposing interests is so strong that it has produced an actual deadlock in that class of legislation, and it would not be at all strange if nothing of importance should be accomplished in that direction at this session.

One independent measure introduced by Senator LA BAU, the bill to prevent fraud in opening and laying out streets and avenues in the City of New-York, intended to put a stop to the abuses in this department, which limits the compensation of all Commissioners to $4 per diem of actual service, and provides that their charges shall not exceed 30 cents per lineal foot of the streets and avenues opened and laid out, and that they shall complete their proceedings within four months of the time of their appointment, and that their office rent shall not exceed $1 per day; that the clerks and scavengers shall be appointed by the Commissioners of the Central Park, and that their bills of expenses shall be made out in detail and verified on oath, came up this morning in the Senate for a third reading. Mr. LABAU himself moved to refer the bill back to the Committee on Municipal Affairs, and stated that Mr. O'GORMAN, Corporation Counsel, desired to be heard upon it. It is understood that Mr. O'GORMAN represents that this bill is a blow from FERNANDO WOOD, aimed at him and his friends. Mr. O'GORMAN may possibly be able to explain why he, as the representative of the Municipality, opposes a bill so just and equitable on its face, but it is doubtful whether he will be able to defeat its passage through the Senate.

AN EXCITEMENT.

Considerable excitement has been occasioned by the appearance of an Albany letter in the *Herald* making pretty broad charges of corruption against the present Legislature. The prospect now is that the letter will be made the subject of action by the Assembly, and, indeed, its silence would be generally regarded as tantamount to a confession of guilt.

THE IMPEACHMENT CASE.

There is no ground whatever for the charges made in a New-York City journal that the animus of the prosecution of County Judge SMITH was political. The Judge himself is a strong and active Radical, and one of three Senators who voted to dismiss the charges is a Republican.

NEW-YORK CITY RAILROADS.

Senator PIERSON presented the petition of the Chamber of Commerce, setting forth that they recognize the necessity and benefit of horse railroads in New-York City for the conveyance of passengers, but that some of the streets are so narrow, and the traffic in them so great, that a single track cannot be operated thereon without serious embarrassment and to the destruction of the business therein, while in other and wider streets more than two railroads are being operated greatly to the detriment of the pubic interests; and that in no case is there any necessity for more than two tracks—one for the transit of cars each way—in any street.

Therefore "your petitioners respectfully ask your honorable body to enact a law which shall prohibit the laying of more than two railroad tracks in any one street; compelling all railroad companies running through the same street to run on the same railroad tracks."

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT OF NEW-YORK CITY.

A petition was presented to the Senate this morning from THEODORE E. TOMLINSON, asking for a special committee to consider proposed changes in the government of New-York City. The questions to be considered are.

First—Whether it is not best for the Commonwealth to give the City of New-York, through its Corporation, the power to supply its citizens with gas, giving to workmen increased compensation.

Second—Whether every railroad should not be compelled to contribute all the surplus over the dividend of 10 per cent. to the accommodation of the public, and consequent reduction of the fare, and whether a railroad through Broadway should not be under the supervision of the police.

Third—The transfer of all the Ward Court business to the Marine Court, and the abolishment of the former.

Fourth—The abolishment of the Court of Common Pleas.

Fifth—Whether a debtor on making an assignment for the benefit of his creditors should not be free from all supplementary proceedings.

Sixth—Whether the Board of Supervisors and the office of Street Commissioner should not be abolished.

Seventh—Whether the offices of Corporation-Attorney and Public Administrator should not be abolished, and two clerks appointed, at a salary not to exceed $3,000 each, contributing the fees to the public Treasury.

Eighth—Whether the Corporation Counsel should not receive $10,000 a year for his services.

Ninth—The improvement of the Battery for a public walk.

Tenth—The appointment of a Sanitary Commission by the Mayor, who shall have power to impose their duty over the Police.

Eleventh—The abolishment of all Special Commissions; their duties to be performed by persons nominated by the Mayor.

Twelfth—The opening of streets by act of Legislature or ordinance of Common Council.

Thirteenth—The establishment of a plan for sewerage and street-cleaning, to be under the supervision of the Police and a Board of Surveyors.

Fourteenth—The establishment of free public baths.

Fifteenth—Free halls for public meetings.

Sixteenth—A new system of finance with proper checks and balances.

Seventeenth—Whether the Board of Councilmen should not be abolished.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

Amending the charter of the village of Rome.

Applying the Metropolitan District Excise Law to the State at large.

Amending the charter of the Greenwood Cemetery Association relative to the votes of the directors at the annual meetings.

BILLS REPORTED ADVERSELY.

Bill to incorporate the New-York Piano-forte Manufacturing Society. Agreed to.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To make a more stringent law relative to animals running at large.

Authorizing the towns of Morrisania and West Farms to make a road to be called the Southern Railroad.

By Mr. PLATT—Appropriating $450,000 to aid in the construction of the Whitehall and Plattsburgh Railroad.

By Mr. SUTHERLAND—To incorporate the White Plains Waterworks Company.

By Mr. LOW—To amend the law relating to divorces.

It provides that where a marriage is sought to be annulled on the ground that a former husband or wife of one of the parties was living, it can be declared void only in an action brought for that purpose by the party to such marriage, who contracted the same in ignorance of the fact of a former marriage.

Mr. LOW also gave notice of a bill to make a more stringent law against the carrying of concealed deadly weapons.

BILLS PASSED.

To provide a supply of water for the City of Schenectady.

To amend an act for the prevention of frauds in the opening and laying out of streets in New-York.

It was laid aside on the resolution of Mr. LA BAU, who stated that the Corporation Counsel desired to be heard on the bill before the final vote.

Authorizing the town of Johnstown to loan its bonds to the Fonda and Gloversville Railroad.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The Governor sent in the annual report of Commissioners of Quarantine.

REPORTS RECEIVED.

The Speaker presented a report from the Acting Auditor of the Canal Department, in answer to a resolution calling for information relative to the canal.

Also report of the New-York State Prison Association.

ILLEGAL ASSESSMENTS.

The bill to authorize Boards of Supervisors of certain counties to correct illegal assessments was recommitted with instructions to bring in a general bill.

HUDSON RIVER INSANE ASYLUM.

The bill to authorize the City of Poughkeepsie to borrow money to aid in the establishment of the Hudson River Insane Asylum was read a third time and passed.

SALARIES OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

The bill to increase the salaries of School Commissioners was ordered to a third reading.

The Assembly adjourned.

Kansas Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

A special dispatch from Topeka to the *Democrat* says a bill was introduced in the House to-day, providing for the assumption by the State of claims growing out of PRICE's raid during the war.

The House defeated the resolution asking Congress to give lands to establish a Freedmen's University, on the ground that they had free access to the common schools and all the State Universities.

The proposition to amend the Constitution so as to allow negroes to vote, was discussed in the House, but without final action. It is said, this measure has more than two-thirds majority in the Legislature.

The proposition before the Legislature to appropriate $100,000 to continue work on the Capitol building, will probably be defeated from the fact that the walls now constructed are crumbling to pieces.

Petitions are coming in from all parts of the State, asking that the word "white" be stricken out of the Constitution. Joint resolutions to that effect will undoubtedly be passed.

"Wild Bill," so favorably noticed in the last number of *Harper's Monthly*, is now at Junction City, Kansas, and is said to be a gambling bummer of the low order.

Tennessee Legislature.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

A resolution has been adopted by the State Senate, authorizing the Governor to employ counsel to defend the cases in the Supreme Court involving certain constitutional questions. One of the cases has already been argued. The other will not be reached for some weeks, unless taken up out of order.

In the House, a report from the Special Committee recommending the impeachment of Judge FRAZIER, of the Criminal Court of Davidson County, accompanied with articles of impeachment, was read.

Judge FRAZIER's offence was the liberation from arrest, under a writ of *habeas corpus*, of the members of the Legislature arrested last Summer for absenting themselves and leaving the House without a quorum. He will probably be impeached.

The Illinois Legislature.

SPRINGFIELD, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

The lower House of the Illinois Legislature have adopted a resolution giving State aid to the completion of the Navy-yard at Mound City, on which the United States Government has already expended a hundred thousand dollars.

The Alabama Legislature.

MONTGOMERY, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

Both Houses are earnestly discussing the Constitutional Amendment. A test vote has been taken, which seems to indicate that Mobile will soon be the capital of Alabama.

The Alleged Embezzlement and Conspiracy Cases in Pennsylvania.

FRANKLIN, Penn., Tuesday, Jan. 29.

The Courts are now in session here. The cases against CULVER and AUSTIN, in which HAZE and others are prosecutors, will, by consent, be taken up on Friday morning next. This morning the private counsel of P. R. GRAY, Sheriff, asked leave to enter a *nolle prosequi* in his cases against the same parties, for embezzlement and conspiracy to defraud. CULVER and AUSTIN will be defended by Messrs. BLAKELEYS and HANCOCK of this place, Hon. THOMAS F. MARSHALL and Col. J. K. KERR of Pittsburgh, and Hon. W. L. CORBET of Clarion. District-Attorney MYERS will be assisted in the prosecution by Capt. TAYLOR, Col. L. D. ROGERS and Messrs. MYERS and KINNEAR of this place, and Hon. S. A. PURVIANCE and M. SWARTZWELDER of Pittsburgh.

Fight with Cheyenne Indians.

FORT LARAMIE, Saturday, Jan. 26.

Lieut. AMES, with thirty soldiers from Fort Sedgwick, overtook the Indians on the 22d inst., and recaptured CODE and DONALDSON's cattle, on Pole Creek. The Indians were going southward, and were certainly the Cheyennes, who were all reckoned at peace. The Lieutenant and his command were badly frost-bitten.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

Reports from the Plains say the recent cold weather has caused much suffering. Many men have been frozen, and it is feared that whole trains will be lost.

Death of an Old Resident of Oswego—Violent Snow-Storm.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

EDMUND HAWES, one of the oldest residents of Oswego, died at his home in this city last night.

A blinding snow-storm has prevailed here this morning, and railroad communication is entirely suspended.

No trains have passed over the Rome and Oswego or Oswego and Syracuse roads since Saturday night. No attempt will be made to open the roads until the storm abates.

Forged Checks in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

This morning several forged $1,000 checks were offered at different banks in this city, and the forgeries being well executed the checks were paid without suspicion.

A check was forged on J. D. BOYD, broker, for $1,950, and another on H. FLANNER for $995. Simultaneous efforts were made to victimize very nearly every bank in the city.

The Constitutional Amendment in Mississippi.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

Gen. ALCORN, United States Senator from Mississippi, addressed both branches of the Mississippi Legislature to-day, advising them to accept the Constitutional Amendment as the least of congressional evils.

A unanimous vote rejecting it was the response.

Admiral Tegethoff at the Philadelphia Navy-Yard.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

Admiral TEGETHOFF, the hero of the great naval battles of Lissa, visited the United States Navy-yard to-day, and was received with full honors. He afterward visited the fleet of monitors at League Island.

Garroting in Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

A man named MILTON PENNY was garroted and robbed by three men, of nearly $600, last night in this city.

Amusements.

ITALIAN OPERA.—It is now definitely understood that Mr. MARETZEK's regular season of opera will not commence at the Academy of Music until the second week of March. The building will be occupied for ball purposes two or three weeks sooner. It is progressing rapidly toward completion, and begins to show the lines of the boxes, galleries, &c. The general effect may not be as imposing as of the old Academy, but it is far more comfortable and cosy.

Mr. MARETZEK returns to the City on Wednesday, and will give a single performance at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Thursday evening. AUBER's favorite opera of "Fra Diavolo" is selected for the occasion. Thereafter, until the 9th of March, the troupe and the manager take their ease.

WEDNESDAY POPULAR CONCERT.—The twelfth of Mr. HARRISON's extremely agreeable and truly popular concerts takes place to-night at Steinway Hall. Madame PAREPA, Mr. S. B. MILLS, M. CARL ROSA and Mr. THEODORE THOMAS and his fine orchestra are the attractions of the occasion. It would be impossible to find anything better. Of Madame PAREPA's great claims as an *artiste* it is unnecessary to speak. They have been recognised by the public and by every intelligent critic on the Press. Since JENNY LIND she is undoubtedly the best singer we have had in America. To-night she displays her powers to unusual advantage. In BEETHOVEN's grand aria, "Ah! Perfido," we hear her in a piece which no mediocre *artists* can essay. It may be remembered from last season, and can only be remembered to be admired. As a contrast to this admirable and passionate classic *morceau*, Mme. PAREPA sings a couple of ballads—both of which, we venture to say, will receive a hearty *encore*. Mr. MILLS plays his own "Murmuring Fountain" and LISZT's "Racoczy March." Mr. CARL ROSA executes a "Fantasie Fantastique" by HAUSER, which we do not remember to have heard before, and other compositions more familiar. The orchestra plays the overture to "William Tell;" the overture "Les Charmes du Voyage;" the "Madeline Waltz," (by JAMES W. WEHLI,) and the "Quartette and entr'acte" from Martha. It will be seen that the programme, without conceding too much to the public, is strictly popular in its character. We trust sincerely that Mr. HARRISON, in his meritorious effort to encourage and elevate public taste, may be properly supported. It is seldom that any one is willing to risk so much for gains that must always be so small.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CAUTION.—The public are cautioned against paying money to a man of advanced years, having the appearance of a clergyman, who is collecting funds for the Widows' Society. The authorized collector is sent only to the annual subscribers, and has with him as his credentials the Society's report and a printed receipt bearing the signature of the Secretary of the Society.

MASONIC.—New-York Lodge No. 330, F. and A. M., held a Lodge of Sorrow last evening, at their rooms in Odd Fellow's Hall, in memory of fourteen deceased members, whose death they have been called upon to mourn during the past four years. The eulogy of the occasion was impressively delivered by Past Master ORESTES P. QUINTARD. The musical portion of the ceremonies was rendered by the choir of Grace Church, Brooklyn, under the direction of Mr. E. MILLER, who presided at the organ.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Gen. Baird, Washington, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gen. R. B. Ayres, U. S. A., is at the Bancroft House. Baron De Bussierre and Mme. Grignard, Paris, and Hon. A. Brandegee, Connecticut, are at the New-York Hotel. Hon. J. N. Arnold, Chicago; Hon. H. L. Moss, Minnesota; and Hon. T. A. Scott, Philadelphia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. M. L. Littlefield, Philadelphia, is at the Astor House.

FIRE IN CHATHAM-STREET.—Shortly before 11 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire occurred in a dark bedroom on the second floor of premises No. 33 Chatham-street, occupied by JOSEPH WOLF as a clothing store and dwelling. Damage to stock and furniture $3,000; insured for $16,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—A fire broke out at about 9:30 o'clock last night in the large frame building in South Sixth-street, between Seventh and Eighth streets, E. D., owned by Mr. GRADSON, and occupied on the first floor by GEORGE BAXTER as a feed-store, and on the second story by Mr. SMITH as a coffin factory. The whole premises were speedily reduced to ashes. A large stable in the rear of the above, containing nine horses belonging to various parties, also took fire and was destroyed, and with it four valuable horses. The property is believed to be uninsured, and the fire is thought to have had an incendiary origin. The firemen and police suffered severely by cold in subduing the fire and preventing its spread.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT, JAN. 30.—Nos. 169, 4, 11, 14, 15, 23, 31, 32, 39, 51, 69, 104, 118, 119, 129, 153.

Colgate & Co.'s
Winter Soap.

Recommended for **Chapped Hands** and for general **Toilet** use during **Cold Weather.** It may be obtained of all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

It is Altogether Wrong to Trifle with a bad cough or cold, when a remedy as sure, prompt and thorough as JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT can be readily obtained. Sold everywhere.

Why is Phalon's Night-blooming Cereus like the finest bread? Because it is the product of a superfine Southern flower.

Beautiful Hair.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR positively restores gray hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life and strength to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once, keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair-dressing. Sold by all druggists and fashionable hair-dressers, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Perpetual Insurance.

VALENTINE & BUTLER'S Alum Patent Safe always proves its value when tried by fire.

Read the following extract from the *Day Book*, Norfolk, Va., Jan. 15, 1867:

"A safe belonging to Forbes & Butt was taken from the ruins yesterday, and opened in one of Major Grice's buildings on the opposite side. The safe contained money, papers and books, ALL OF WHICH WERE UNINJURED. It is one of the Valentine & Butler ALUM PATENT, and was subjected to a white heat by which some of the outer surface was melted."

VALENTINE & BUTLER,
Patentees and sole manufacturers of the ALUM PATENT Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, Nos. 78 and 80 Walker-st., New-York, third door east of Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Rupture.—P. E. MINOR, M. D., guarantees to cure rupture permanently in eight weeks by an external remedy without an operation or hindrance from business. References and rooms, No. 484 Broadway.

Defiance Fire and Burglar Proof Safes; also Sideboard and Parlor Safes for silver plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College Place.

ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

At Everdell's Card Depot, 302 Broadway.—The new Wedding and Crystal Visiting Cards.

Christadoro's Hair Dye is universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House.

Florence
REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
Best family sewing-machine in the world.
FLORENCE S. M. CO.,
No. 505 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial."*] 508 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-stitch Sewing-machine and Buttonhole-machine, No. 625 Broadway.

BIRTHS.

TOWNLEY.—On Saturday, Jan. 26, the wife of D. O'C. Townley, Esq., of this City, of a son.

MARRIED.

BEERS—WILDEY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 15, at the residence of, and by Rev. Joseph Wildey, J. CLARK BEERS to HATTIE A., daughter of the officiating clergyman.

BAINBRIDGE—STIGER.—On Tuesday, Jan. 29, at the residence of the bride's parents, Scotch Plains, N. J., by Rev. J. Simonson, THEO. Y. BAINBRIDGE to SARAH C., daughter of Mr. I. M. Stiger. No cards.

DUNBAR—LEFFINGWELL.—At the residence of the bride's mother, on Thursday morning, Jan. 24, by Rev. Mr. Spaulding, HARLAN P. DUNBAR, of Preble, N. Y., to ANNA M. LEFFINGWELL, of Athens, N. Y. No cards.

CARMICHAEL—LOGAN.—On Thursday, Jan. 24, at West Galway, by Rev. Mr. Mitchell, Rev. J. M. CARMICHAEL, of Johnstown, to Miss AGGIE P. LOGAN, of West Galway.

ROBERT—TRUDEAU.—On Tuesday, Jan. 29, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by Rev. H. M. Beare, Dr. CHARLES S. ROBERT to Miss ADELMA TRUDEAU, all of New-York.

DIED.

BOHANNAN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 29, ESTHER, wife of Wilson Bohannan, in the 29th year of her age.

The funeral will take place at 1 o'clock on Thursday, the 31st inst. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, on Consilyea-st., between Evergreen and Central avs., near Bushwick-av. Reformed Dutch Church. Take the East New-York car, and get off at De Kalb-av., or the De Kalb-av. cars, and get off at Broadway.

BARKER.—On Tuesday, Jan. 29, after a short illness, HENRY ROBINSON BARKER, late of the firm of Barker & Cole.

Notice of funeral in papers of to-morrow.

BROWER.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Jan. 27, EFFIE M., daughter of B. Lefferts and the late Euphemia D. Brower, aged 2 years, 10 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday, the 30th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from No. 26 17th-st., South Brooklyn.

DUNCAN.—On Tuesday, Jan. 29, Dr. STEPHEN DUNCAN, late of Natchez, Miss., in the 80th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at Grace Church, on Thursday at 10 o'clock A. M.

DOWS.—On Thursday, Jan. 24, at Charlton, Saratoga County, N. Y., Mr. LUKE DOWS, aged 74 years.

DICKINSON.—On Tuesday, Jan. 29, at the residence of his son at Greenpoint, THOMAS DICKINSON, a native of Dunse, Scotland, aged 72 years.

His friends and those of his son, Robert B. Dickinson, and son-in-law, Edward Gallon, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Rev. Dr. Scott's Presbyterian Church, on the north side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., New-York, on Thursday, Jan. 31, at 1 o'clock P. M.

ENGLAND.—At Paramus, N. J., on Tuesday, Jan. 29, GEORGE, the infant son of J. W. and Eveline M. England, aged 19 days.

GILBRAITH.—On Monday, Jan. 28, JOHN D. GILBRAITH, in the 28th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral at the residence of his father, Willet Seaman, Bronxville, this day, (Wednesday,) the 30th inst., at 11½ o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Bronxville to meet the Harlem Railroad train leaving 26th-st. and 4th-av. at 10 A. M.

GUION.—At Katonah, N. Y., on Tuesday, Jan. 29, ELIZA A. BOSSIERE, eldest daughter of the late Isaac Guion.

HATHAWAY.—On Sunday morning, Jan. 27, after a severe illness, AMZI HATHAWAY, aged 58 years.

His friends and those of the family and his son, Theo. E. Hathaway, and brothers-in-law, Edward G. and Adolph Dumahant, the Directors of the East River National Bank, members of Seventh Company, Seventh Regiment, members of Eureka Lodge No. 243, F. & A. M., and the fraternity in general, are requested to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 12 Varick-place, Sullivan-st., between Houston and Bleecker sts., on Wednesday, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock precisely.

HOPE.—On Monday evening, Jan. 28, CORNELIUS HOPE, Sr., in the 91st year of his age.

His relatives and friends and those of his daughter, Mrs. S. J. Tytler, are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 866 3d-av., on Thursday afternoon at 1½ o'clock.

HOMAN.—On Monday, Jan. 28, of consumption, WILLIAM A. HOMAN, formerly of England, in the 28th year of his age.

Funeral from the Home for Incurables, West Farms, Westchester County, N. Y., this day, (Wednesday,) at 11 o'clock.

☞ London *Times* please copy.

HASKEN.—On Tuesday, Jan. 29, WALTER CECIL HASKEN, of Jersey City, aged 39 years, a native of England.

The funeral will take place from Grace (Episcopal) Church, Jersey City, on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

KEECH.—On Monday morning, Jan. 28, at his residence, in Brooklyn, of congestion of the brain, ELISHA KEECH, in the 36th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place from the Tabernacle Baptist Church, corner of Hicks and Rapelyea sts., this (Wednesday) afternoon at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation.

MURRAY.—On Monday, Jan. 28, ROSE, wife of the late Thomas Murray, in the 57th year of her age.

The friends of the family and those of her sons, Hugh and Henry Murray, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday, the 30th inst., from her late residence, corner of 11th-av. and 43d-st., at 10 o'clock A. M., to the Church of the Holy Cross, 42d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., where a solemn Mass of Requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul, and thence to Calvary Cemetery.

PRENTICE.—On Monday, Jan. 28, in Brooklyn, FOWLER PRENTICE, M. D., son of John H. and S. N. Prentice, aged 28 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at his late residence, No. 1 Grace-court, Brooklyn, on Thursday next at 3 P. M.

RAY.—In Utica, N. Y., on Tuesday, Jan. 29, JOHN S. RAY, aged 58 years.

ROBINS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 29, JOHN N. ROBINS, in the 78th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of his family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 182 Adams-st., on Thursday, Jan. 31, at 2 P. M.

STONE.—On Monday morning, Jan. 28, HELEN M., wife of Wm. W. Stone.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at 4 o'clock this (Wednesday) afternoon, at her late residence, No. 22 Washington-square.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

SMITH.—On Tuesday morning, Jan. 29, MARY ELIZABETH, beloved wife of George W. Smith.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at 43d-st. M. E. Church, between 7th and 8th avs., this day, (Wednesday,) at 12½ o'clock, from whence the remains will be taken to Smithtown Landing, Long Island, for interment. Services will also be held at the Church in the above place on Thursday, Jan. 31, at 2 P. M.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1867.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. Elias Perkins, the Consul of the United States at Lahaina, of the death, on the 7th of November last at Wailuka Maui, Hawaiian Islands, of BENJAMIN D. JONES, of New-York.

MOURNING GOODS.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has constantly on hand a full assortment of Bombazines and all other Mourning Dress Goods; also, Bonnets, Shawls, Cloaks, Veils, Crapes, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c. N. B.—Ladies waited on with goods at their residence. Suits to order on short notice. No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GEMS OF PENMANSHIP.

D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway,
PUBLISH THIS DAY
WILLIAMS & PACKARD'S
GEMS OF PENMANSHIP.

The work is one of extraordinary merit, and will be prized by all lovers of the art, not alone as a triumph of skill and an embodiment of grace and beauty, but as a most acceptable, because useful, Treatise on Practical and Ornamental Penmanship. In fact, we hazard nothing in the assertion that no work hitherto published has covered these requisites with the same fidelity and success, or combines within its pages so many and such varied studies of exquisite beauty and grace.

The authors have spared no pains to present an acceptable volume, and one which will answer all reasonable demands as a Text-Book for Schools, Academies and Business Colleges, as well as a guide for the private student and adept.

Especially will the work be valuable as embracing the very best studies in Off-hand, Flourishing and Pen-Drawing for which Prof. Williams has been long famous.

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Liberal discounts to the trade, including teachers wishing to introduce it in their schools.

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G. P. PUTNAM & SON, No. 661 Broadway,
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A SUMMER TRIP.
By BAYARD TAYLOR.
12mo. $1 5.
Also, Now Ready, New Editions of
BAYARD TAYLOR'S TRAVELS,
in 9 vols., $2 25 each, viz.:
Europe, 1 vol. California and Mexico, 1 vol.
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TRAGEDIES BY LAUGHTON OSBORN.
In one very elegantly printed volume, fine paper, uncut.
Price $1 50.

The publisher needs but call the attention of the reading public to the themes of these dramas—one of which is the most awful and pathetic of all to Christian minds, while the other has never perhaps received, as yet, much more than a melodramatic treatment in English. He flatters himself he has brought out the work in a style befitting its high subjects.

M. DOOLADY, No. 448 Broome-st.

Forwarded by mail free on receipt of price.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO JAMES W. GERARD, ESQ.:

We, the undersigned, appreciating your services in behalf of common school education in this City for the past twenty-five years, and knowing your great familiarity with the organization and mode of operation of our present school system, in view of the change therein contemplated by a bill before the Legislature of this State, respectfully request you, at such time as you may appoint, to deliver a lecture or address to your fellow-citizens of this City on this very important subject.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1867.

Samuel D. Burchard,
John T. Hoffman,
Horace Webster,
Peter Cooper,
Charles O'Conor,
James T. Brady,
Henry E. Clarke,
William H. Appleton,
James Harper,
John R. Brady,
S. Silliman Ives,
Robert O. Glover,
H. E. Davis, Jr.,
Charles Scribner,
Benjamin Douglass,
E. P. Cowles,
A. J. Vanderpool,
W. C. Traphagan,
W. T. Havemeyer,
J. R. Whiting,
L. R. Chesbrough,
John P. Cummings,
A. B. Mills,
Abram Higgins,
John J. Owens,
Benjamin O. Wandell,
Richard L. Larremore,
Thomas Boesé,
Abram Wakeman,
Charles Curtis,
James L. Miller,
Bengriene White,
William White,
William Lalor,
S. L. Macomber,
Samuel P. Patterson,
Frederick C. Wagner,
Richard Warren,
William H. Gedney,
E. Miller,
Garret L. Schuyler,
Harvey H. Woods,
Stephen H. Tyng,
E. H. Chapin,
Abbott E. Kittridge,
D. McL. Quackenbush,
N. M. Freeman,
Wm. H. Webb,
A. P. Bolsford,
Day K. Lee,
L. B. Furbush,
Q. McAdam,
William Tucker,
James Kelly,
Andrew Mills,
John C. Draper,
Henry Ivison,
Charles P. Kirkland,
Henry Alker,
S. S. Randall,
G. B. Docherty,
Henry L. Slote,
J. Graeff Barton,
Thomas McLelland,
William H. Christie,
William Wade,
Jacob C. Bogart,
G. M. Crist,
Henry P. West,
Henry P. See,
Edward Schnell,
William E. Curtis,
Charles S. Wright,
James Harrison,
James H. Townsend,
J. Roemer,
Herman J. A. Koerner,
George W. Huntsman,
A. J. Morales,
Charles E. Anthon,
George D. H. Gillespie,
Asa L. Shipman,
John Kelly,
John Hecker,
And many others.

To Rev. Samuel D. Burchard, Hon. John T. Hoffman, Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Charles O'Conor, Rev. E. H. Chapin, Peter Cooper, Hon. James T. Brady and others:

GENTLEMEN: I will comply with your request at such time and place as you may select, and will take pleasure in laying before the tax payers and parents of this City my views on our school system, formed after many year's observation, and almost daily experience in the class-room. I will offer such facts and reasons as will enable every citizen to decide whether it is better to endanger the safety and efficiency of the largest and most splendid system of public education possessed by any city in Christendom, by placing it under the control of seven paid Commissioners, forming a close corporation beyond the reach of the people, or to leave the schools of the people by the nomination of the Mayor, and the election by the people of their own school officers, who serve without reward, and under whose charge our schools claim the admiration of all who visit them.

I am very respectfully,
JAMES W. GERARD.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1867.

In accordance with the foregoing correspondence, the citizens and taxpayers interested in the Public Schools of this City, particularly the fathers and mothers of the scholars who attend them, are invited to Steinway Hall, 14th-st., near 4th-av., on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, at 7½ o'clock, to listen to an address by JAMES W. GERARD, Esq., on the Public Schools of this City, and the effect of the proposed legislation at Albany on their character and efficiency.

BRICK! BRICK! BRICK!

The Empire State Brick Machine is capable of manufacturing 26,000 bricks daily with one pair of horses and seven men, and with steam-power 60,000 per day. This machine tempers its own clay and makes a brick of any size desired. It received the first premium at the New-York State Fair at Rochester in 1864, and at Saratoga in 1866. It is well worthy the attention of those interested in the manufacture of brick. State, County and Yard rights for sale. Also machines by

J. W. GREGORY, Agent,
No. 106 Broadway.

RELIEF FOR THE CRETANS.—CONTRIBUTIONS may be addressed to the order of Samuel G. Ward, Treasurer of the New-York Greek Relief Fund, No. 56 Wall-st. By the Executive Committee.

C. K. TUCKERMAN, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANOTHER ADDRESS OF DR. SCHENCK.

We copy the following from the *Boston Journal* of Jan. 17. Read it:

Dr. Schenck was at his elegant rooms in Hanover-st. yesterday, on the occasion of his weekly visit. As usual, there was a great rush of patients, coming from almost every portion of New-England. The Doctor, who is wise and shrewd, saw at a glance what could and what could not be done in a few remaining hours of the day, and entering the reception-rooms proceeded to address those present, giving, as will be seen, some very excellent counsel. The Doctor deals in common sense, makes plain statements, and knows what he says. He spoke as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I see there are more here than I can properly attend to, and so I must try and manage it to get a number of you at a time. Many of you only want a little advice. You have seen me before. Some of you, I suppose, have come a long distance, and are apparently too feeble to wait your turn. Those that wish a thorough examination with the Respirometer I will take into my private room as soon as possible. My charges are five dollars for an examination. I can listen to your lungs and tell pretty well their condition, but if you want to know their exact state—whether it is Bronchial, Tuberculous, Pleuritic or Pulmonary Consumption, and whether you are curable or not, you must be examined with the Respirometer. It is the only proper way of auscultating. Consumption can be cured; lungs deeply diseased can be healed up if the system is got into a healthy, healing condition. The course pursued by the majority of physicians is all wrong. They never cure. Their cod liver oil and whisky only ruin the stomach. I frequently, in riding in the cars, get seated by consumptives. They have all their traps for drinking with them, and as soon as they get into a spell of coughing they take a drink of whisky, and so they go on, and many drink a quart a day. Take a well man and let him drink in this way, and he will soon lose his appetite. My first step is to cleanse the stomach and liver, and then to create an appetite. Many of you have a cough, night-sweats and creeping chills; and you all want to have them stopped. You think you would be so much better. Now I stop nothing. The cough is to relieve the lungs. If your lungs are diseased the first and only thing to be done is to get the strength; and the only way to do that is to cleanse the stomach and liver. If both lungs are not too badly affected, with my Mandrake Pills, Seaweed Tonic and Pulmonic Syrup I can frequently effect the most wonderful cures of Consumption. A cure frequently requires gentle purging for some length of time to get the stomach and liver to act naturally. As soon as the mucous and slime begin to move the appetite begins to come up. The Seaweed Tonic being an alkali, preserves the food in the stomach until it is digested, preventing it from souring. Now, in almost all cases of lung-disease the action of the system is so slow that food lies in the stomach and sours. Blood is made of it after it is spoiled; and this is the way our blood gets sick and bad. Canker, Sore Throat and Catarrh, proceed from this sour stomach. Burning of the throat with caustic and gargles affords only temporary relief. It should be treated the same as when the tongue is coated, or sick headache. The cause is the same. My Pulmonic Syrup goes right to the blood when the stomach is kept right with the Pills and Tonic. Now I wish you to understand that I have no special remedies for Chills or Nightsweats. As soon as the lungs begin to heal these will stop; but if opium, quinine, and many other things which are used to stop them, thus go right into the stomach and get it so deranged, digestion stops. This is the very thing I am trying to restore. If I cannot get patients hungry, and get food to digest easily, I cannot cure them. Get up a good appetite, eat good, rich food, fat meat, gravy—in fact, nearly everything the appetite craves—and the lungs will soon begin to heal. No matter whether the sore is inside or outside, if the system is healthy it will heal up. You can hardly stop it. It is natural to heal. You may notice persons that have scrofula, or any old chronic running ulcers; they are all of a feeble or bilious condition, their digestion is poor, and they have not a healthy circulation of blood. Some three or four years ago, a lady, Mrs. Bartholomew, came to my rooms, No. 32 Bond-street, New-York; she had a tumor with two running ulcers on her liver, which had been running fourteen years, and they kept getting worse. She was costive, skin yellow, very stupid and dull, liver and stomach torpid and no circulation. In three months I ran the disease all out of her. The ulcers healed, and she is now a bright, healthy woman. Now there is one very important matter to be attended to in curing consumption, and that is, to prevent taking cold. Your physicians tell you to go out every pleasant day. This, in my opinion, is a great mistake. Persons in health go out and take colds. When the lung begins to heal, the slightest change will inflame it, and then they are thrown back. When I can persuade patients to keep to their rooms, I am almost sure of success. When they are able they can exercise about the rooms to get the blood in circulation. The directions which accompany my medicines are so explicit that any one can take them all without ever seeing me. There is not a day but what I hear of some that have been cured that I never saw. Take the medicine, and guard against taking cold. If the lungs are not too far gone, the stomach will soon cleanse itself, the appetite will come. Eat plenty of good food, and nature will heal the lungs. As I said before, do not depend on something to ease the cough, or to stop nightsweats and creeping chills, for these are only temporary. Some persons may think, when I speak of taking cold, that my medicines may open the pores, and lay them more liable; but it is right the reverse of this, for when the stomach is cleansed, persons are not so liable to take cold as when the system is locked up. Frequently, when people take a cold, if they would swallow a dose of Mandrake Pills, it would work it off; but instead of this, they take something to check it, which drives it back to the lungs, leaving the seeds for tubercles, or the next slight cold and inflammation of the lungs. I have talked much longer than I intended to; but when I start, I get so anxious to convince people how easy it is to keep well and feel fit for business, that I do not know where to stop. When the stomach is out of order you are sick all over; and if you keep that right you cannot help but be healthy and fleshy. Look at me. Once I was in the last stage of consumption, as tall as I am now, and I weighed less than one hundred pounds. My father, mother, brother and sister all died of consumption—a family complaint—and yet here I now am, weighing two hundred and thirty pounds, cured by the same medicine I offer to you. I do not wish to be understood that my medicines cure all. A great many die that take them. They commence too late, and their lungs are too far gone. Their stomach and liver are so much congested, and, I am sorry to say, frequently by the use of Bourbon whisky, to get them into action. The Mandrake Pills contain no calomel or mercury; they are perfectly harmless, and carry off the bile better than Blue Pill or any other purgative ever concocted.

Patients can consult me professionally at my ROOMS, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, every TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Price of the PULMONIC SYRUP and SEAWEED TONIC, each $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 the half dozen. MANDRAKE PILLS, 25 cents a box. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere. A full supply can always be obtained at his Rooms, No. 32 BOND-ST., New-York.

DEMAS, BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row, New-York, General Wholesale Agents.

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP
WITH
SAPONIFIER.

Great saving is obtained by all who use their waste grease for the purpose of making soap at their homes with the PENNSYLVANIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S SAPONIFIER. The cost of SOAP, SUPERIOR to any sold for washing purposes, is LESS THAN HALF THE USUAL PRICE. Directions are attached to each box.

For sale at all the principal groceries, druggists and general dealers.

JEWELRY AND WATCHES
of all descriptions, and
STERLING SILVER WARE,
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

INITIAL SLEEVE BUTTONS.
New Styles. Three, Four, Five, Six, Eight, Ten to Thirty Dollars a set. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES for 1861, '62, '63, '64, '65 and '66 for sale. Apply at or address Subscription Desk of the New-York *Times* Office.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF
WILD CHERRY,
ONE OF THE OLDEST
AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDIES
IN THE WORLD FOR
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS,
And all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Chest.
Sold by J. P. DINSMORE, No. 36 Dey-st., New-York,
And by Druggists and Apothecaries generally.

AT A MEETING OF THE COMMISSION for adopting plans for United States Post-Office and Courts in the City of New-York, held at the Post-Office in said City Jan. 28, 1867, the following preamble and resolution was adopted:

Whereas, it is desirable that the advertisement for plans, &c., for the Post-Office should be such as will encourage the best architects of the country to compete.

Resolved, That in order that this Commission can adopt a course most likely to secure fair and full competition among architects for plans, specifications and estimates for the Post-Office, that architects be invited to communicate in writing on or before Feb. 5, 1867, to John T. Hoffman, Mayor, or James Kelly, Postmaster, what offer of compensation should be made by the Commission to the architect whose plans and specifications shall be accepted, and what compensation, if any, must be made to those whose plans and specifications may not be accepted.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Chairman.

JAMES KELLY, Secretary.

HILL'S HAIR-DYE, 50 CENTS—BLACK or brown; instantaneous, natural, durable; best in use; equals any dollar-size. Depot, No. 66 John-st. Sold by all druggists.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED WINSLOW'S GREEN CORN, a necessity for every family. For sale by all respectable grocers throughout the country.

The Soldiers' Orphan Homestead at Gettysburgh—Letter from Gen. Meade.

The following correspondence between Rev. Dr. NEWTON and Gen. MEADE explains fully the present needs of the Soldiers' Orphan Homestead at Gettysburgh:

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1866.

Major-Gen. Geo. Meade:

GENERAL: Your late visit to the Soldiers' Orphan Homestead at Gettysburgh has gratified many friends of the institution, and the earnest hope is entertained that the visit may have been a source of pleasure to yourself.

This institution (the undersigned begs respectfully to say) stands on the historic spot with which your name will be most honorably associated in all future time. Although yet in its infancy, it affords shelter to fatherless little ones gathered from different States of our Union—children whose early hopes are buried with the gallant dead on the battle-field, and who are now the orphans of the Republic.

To render our institution worthy the title of national, and especially to meet, in some good measure, the touching appeals coming to us from many widowed mothers for their children thus left upon the country's care, we greatly want an enlarged building, and an increase of funds, and we trust, therefore, General, that you may favor our work with a line of commendation to the liberal and early patronage of the patriotic and Christian public.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHARD NEWTON,
Chairman Executive Committee.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5, 1867.

Rev. Richard Newton, D. D., Chairman of Executive Committee, &c.:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 31st ult., in relation to the Soldiers' Orphan Homestead at Gettysburgh, Penn., and to state in reply that it will give me very great pleasure to do anything in my power to aid you and the others engaged in this most laudable cause of caring for the helpless little ones who lost their support during the late war.

I regret very much that my recent visit to Gettysburgh was so hurried that I had not the time to make a proper inspection of your Homestead. I saw enough, however, to satisfy me that the children placed there are well cared for, and their wants, physical and mental, properly attended to. The selection of Gettysburgh for the location of the Homestead I deem eminently judicious, not only from its being the scene of one of the great battles of the war, but on account of its salubrity of climate, the resources of the place, and the facility with which it can be visited.

I do not think it can be necessary to argue with any one the necessity for caring for the orphans of our fallen soldiers. It is, however, proper, when appealing to the loyal and patriotic, to show why this duty devolves on us as individuals and citizens, arising from the fact that the National Government makes no provision whatever for orphans beyond the pension drawn in the name of the father.

And although the State Government has acted most liberally, and has provided for a large number, yet so great were the casualties of the war, there remain large numbers to be cared for by private means. I therefore hail with great satisfaction every new institution that is created; for I am satisfied there is work, and more than work enough for all. And in this belief I most urgently recommend your Homestead at Gettysburgh to all those who are able to give in aid of it, assuring them that their money will be well appropriated, and devoted to the best advantage in your institution.

Very respectfully yours,

GEO. G. MEADE, Major-General U. S. A.

DRY GOODS.

TABLE CLOTHS
AND
NAPKINS.

A very large and complete assortment at extremely low prices.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway.

NEW CARPETS FOR SPRING TRADE
AT
REDUCED PRICES,

as follows:

AXMINSTER,
WILTON,
VELVET,
BODY BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY and
INGRAIN.

OIL-CLOTHS, MATTINGS, DRUGGETS, (all widths,)
BORDERED DRUGGETS, RUGS, MATS, &c.

GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 173 Canal-st.,
Through to No. 31 Howard-st.

NO. 244 CANAL-ST.
BLANKETS, BEDDING, &c.

An immense stock of COMMON, MEDIUM, FINE and SUPERFINE AMERICAN and ENGLISH BLANKETS at greatly reduced prices.

Also, HORSE BLANKETS from $3 25 to $28, together with a large stock of BED and TABLE LINEN, SHEETS and PILLOW-CASES, QUILTS, COMFORTABLES, SPREADS, &c. EMBROIDERED TABLE and PIANO COVERS, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, IRON FURNITURE, on hand and made to order. The attention of buyers for Hotels, Steamboats, Boarding-houses, Public Institutions and Families is respectfully called to our large stock, which we are offering at the lowest market prices.

WM. GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, RIBBON-VELVETS, buttons, braids, jet trimmings, ribbons, laces, embroideries, hdkfs., collars and sets, French corsets and skirts, small wares, combs and brushes and fancy goods, at reduced prices. W. J. ELGER, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

LINENS, TABLE-CLOTHS, NAPKINS, Towelings, Handkerchiefs, Muslins, Flannels, Blankets, Quilts, &c., at retail very low. GRAHAM'S Linen Warehouse, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, between Broadway and Cooper Institute.

VELVETS AND SATINS FOR DRESSES, at reduced prices. Furs—Mink, ermine and squirrel furs at half price. Bonnets and hats at less than half price. This is valuable.

L. BINNS, No. 577 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1867.

ON THE PETITION OF ALFRED J. WATTS, of Brooklyn, New-York, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 28th day of April, 1853, for an improvement in processes for preparing gold, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 26th day of April, 1867—

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on MONDAY, the 8th day of April next, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office twenty days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within ten days after filing the testimony.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the *Republican* and the *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and in the *Times*, New-York, N. Y., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.

T. C. THEAKER, Commissioner of Patents.

UNITED STATES EXCISE LAW.—PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that the following articles, to wit: 1 Marvin's safe, 3 office desks, 2 office chairs, 4 common arm-chairs, 1 copying press, 1 office looking-glass, 1 clock, 4 office baskets, 11 pictures, 1 large City map, 10 law books, 2 new ledgers, a small lot of printing paper, 10 sheets paper board, 1 pair United States postage scales, 1 letter rack, 1 tin telegraph box, 4 spittoons, 3 Internal Revenue inkstands, 1 stove and pipe, with stand and 2 sheets zinc; 3 boxes, marked "C. B., 1, 2, 3;" 2 Manuals, 1863 and 1864; 1 coal scuttle, 1 envelope machine, and sundry other articles have been distrained upon for the non-payment of taxes, and that the same will be sold at public auction on the premises of Chas. W. Baker, No. 29 Beekman-st., New-York City, on the 11th day of February, 1867, at 12 o'clock M. of that day.

SHERIDAN SHOOK,
Collector Thirty-second District New-York.
Dated, NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1867.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 82 NASSAU-ST., (near Fulton-st.,) N. Y.

Interest on new deposits commences immediately on the first day of the month following the date of the deposit.

WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1866.

DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum will be paid on all sums from $1 to $500, and at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which have been deposited for the space of six and three months previous to the 1st day of January, 1867, payable on and after the 21st day of January next. Interest not called for will be added to the principal and draw interest as if deposited previous to the 1st of January.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per cent. interest free of tax. Deposits made on or before Feb. 1 will draw interest from Feb. 1.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 169 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUPERIOR in appearance, more durable, half the price marble. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th.

ASTROLOGY.

NO. 155 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, clairvoyant, tells all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	107¼	107¾	June, 7-30	104⅛	104¼
Coupon, 1881	107¾	107⅞	July, 7-30	104⅛	104¼
5-20 Regist'd '62	105½	106	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	117	117½
5-20 Coupon, '62	107½	107⅝	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	116¾	116⅞
5-20 Coupon, '64	105½	105⅝	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	116	116¼
5-20 Coupon, '65	105⅝	105⅞	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	115	115¼
5-20 " new, '65	104¼	104⅜	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	114	114¼
10-40 Registered	99	99¼	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	111¾	112
10-40 Coupon	99⅛	99⅜	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	110⅞	111
Gold	134⅛	134¼	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	110⅜	110⅝
August, 7-30	104⅛	104¼	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	110⅛	110⅜

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,
BANKERS,
NO. 14 WALL-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES
AND
LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS,
Available for all the Principal Cities in the World.
MAKE MERCANTILE CREDITS
FOR USE IN
EUROPE, CHINA, &c.
ALSO,
MAKE TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO
CALIFORNIA AND OREGON
BY
TELEGRAPH.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe,
Paris, France,

Buy and sell United States securities, negotiate loans on same, buy and sell drafts on America, issue and cash letters of credit as well as transact a general commission business.

Represented by
FRANK W. ANDREWS,
No. 61 State-st.,
Boston.

BOWLES, DREVET & CO.,
NO. 24 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be promptly delivered or forwarded.

Circular traveling credits issued and cashed.

TRAVELERS' CREDITS.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR THE USE OF TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST,
ISSUED FOR
Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London,
BY
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC RAILROAD CO
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Principal and interest guaranteed by the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, in Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each, twenty years to run, due Sept. 15, 1886, interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York on the first days of January and July.

These bonds are issued on 77 miles of completed road, now in operation to Rolla, in the State of Missouri, which cost to construct.........$4,500,000
And 13 miles of road graded, with material on hand, to be completed by Jan. 1, 1867, at a cost of.........500,000
Together with 260,000 acres of land, now being disposed of at a minimum of $5 per acre, (maximum $40).........1,300,000
Say present total value of.........$6,300,000

By a provision of this mortgage when lands are sold to the amount of $40,000 it is to constitute a special fund for the redemption of a like amount of these bonds, at a rate not exceeding 105 per cent.

They are also receivable at PAR by the Company in payment of its sales of lands.

At Springfield this road will connect with the GREAT ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD (its eastern terminus) forming a direct and continuous route from St. Louis to San Francisco.

When completed it will present a road of 310 miles in length, costing about.........$12,000,000
With 1,036,000 acres of land valued at.........10,000,000
Showing a total value of.........$22,000,000

With a total amount of bonds authorized, with the guarantee as above, of $7,250,000, which may be issued at a rate not exceeding $25,000 per mile of completed work as it progresses.

Of the present issue of $2,000,000 of bonds, a limited amount is now offered for sale.

For further particulars, apply to
WARD & CO., Bankers,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1867.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1866:

Premiums received on Marine Risks from Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866.........$8,282,021 26
Premiums on Policies not marked off Jan. 1, 1866.........2,188,325 15
Total amount of Marine Premiums.........$10,470,346 41

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866.........$7,632,236 70
Losses paid during the same period.........$5,683,895 05
Returns of Premiums and Expenses.$1,194,173 23

The Company has the following Assets, viz.:
United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks.........$6,771,885 00
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise.........1,129,350 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages.........221,260 00
Interest and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at.........141,866 24
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable.........3,837,735 41
Cash in Bank.........434,207 81
Total amount of Assets.........$12,536,304 46

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 5th of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1864 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 5th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of Twenty per Cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1866, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 2d of April next.

By order of the Board.

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN D. JONES,
CHARLES DENNIS,
W. H. H. MOORE,
HENRY COIT,
WM. C. PICKERSGILL,
LEWIS CURTIS,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL,
LOWELL HOLBROOK,
R. WARREN WESTON,
ROYAL PHELPS,
CALEB BARSTOW,
A. P. PILLOT,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,
GEO. G. HOBSON,
DAVID LANE,
JAMES BRYCE,
LEROY M. WILEY,
DANIEL S. MILLER,
W. M. STURGIS,
HENRY K. BOGERT,
JOSHUA J. HENRY,
DENNIS PERKINS,
JOSEPH GAILLARD, JR.,
J. HENRY BURGY,
CORNELIUS GRINNELL,
C. A. HAND,
B. J. HOWLAND,
BENJ. BABCOCK,
FLETCHER WESTRAY,
ROBT. B. MINTURN, JR.,
GORDAN W. BURNHAM,
FRED'K CHAUNCEY,
JAMES LOW,
GEO. S. STEPHENSON,
WILLIAM H. WEBB,
PAUL SPOFFORD,
SHEPPARD GANDY.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.
J. D. HEWLETT, 3d Vice-President.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, E. D.,
Office, No. 424 Walnut-st.,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25, 1867.

THE INTEREST IN GOLD ON THE first mortgage bonds of the UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, (EASTERN DIVISION,) due Feb. 1, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the banking house of Messrs. JAY COOKE & CO., New-York, on and after that date.

WM. J. PALMER, Treasurer.

THE WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, of North Carolina, has placed to the credit of its Third Preferred First Mortgage Bondholders, at Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co.'s, No. 84 Broadway, New-York, the interest due on Feb. 1, 1867, less Government tax. Holders of coupons will please call and collect same.

HENRY M. DRANE, President.
JAN. 25, 1867.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1867.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Feb. 4, 1867. Polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock, P. M.

JAMES T. WILSON, Secretary.

OFFICE MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD CO.,
HOBOKEN, Jan. 16, 1867.

THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1867, ON the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid at the Merchants' National Bank, New-York City.

ISAAC VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application has been made to the Howard Insurance Company, of New-York, for a new certificate for three shares of its capital stock, in place of certificate No. 1,467 of said Company, standing in the name of William J. Rea, lost. [illegible], Attorney.

THE COUPONS ON THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of the Lawrence Railroad Company, due 1st February, will be paid at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York, on and after that date.

FINANCIAL.

STOUT & DICKINSON,
Bankers and Brokers.
NO. 29 BROAD-ST.

Government Securities, Gold, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold solely on commission.

Interest allowed on deposits, both of gold and currency, which may be checked for at sight, same as in the City banks.

Liberal advances made upon Government and other securities.

Collections made upon all parts of the United States and Canadas.

GENERAL PARTNERS.

T. B. STOUT, late of the National Shoe and Leather Bank.

PLATT K. DICKINSON, late of firm of Wakeman, Gookin & Dickinson.

SPECIAL PARTNERS.

A. V. STOUT,
J. B. DICKINSON.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES, AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 6 NEW-ST.,
Stock Exchange Building,
NEW-YORK.
A. W. GREENLEAF, BENSON VAN VLIET,
JOHN B. NORRIS, M. F. HAZEN.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS,
(City of Chicago,) Bonds for sale by
TYLER, WRENN & CO., Bankers, No. 18 Wall-st.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST on the bonds and stocks of the corporation of the City of New-York, due and payable Feb. 1, 1867, will be paid on that day, by DANIEL DEVLIN, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the National Broadway Bank. The transfer books will be closed on THURSDAY, the 10th inst.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1867.

THE HOUSE SAVINGS BANK HAVING so many applications to build houses, solicit subscriptions to fill and increase the capital stock.

The investment it is expected will pay to stockholders a dividend of at least 20 PER CENT., and at the same time will be a great advantage to purchasers.

Subscription books now open at the temporary office of the Bank, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 33 and 8½.

THEO. E. TOMLINSON, President.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 57 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1867.

COUPONS DUE FEBRUARY 1, 1867, from the following-named bonds, will be paid on or after that day on presentation at this office, viz.:
C. and N. W. R. Co. first preferred sinking fund.
C. and N. W. R. Co. Appleton extension.
C. and N. W. R. Co. Green Bay extension.
C. and N. W. R. Co. general first mortgage.
C. and N. W. R. Co. consolidated sinking fund.
G. and C. U. R. R. Co. first mortgage.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 158 Broadway, Jan. 22, 1867.

CASH CAPITAL.........$200,000
SURPLUS.........90,312

DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent., free from United States tax, payable on and after Feb. 1.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 25, 1867.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed at the close of business on THURSDAY, the 31st day of January inst., and will be reopened on the morning of SATURDAY, the 23d day of February next,

S. D. WORCESTER,
Treasurer.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Jan. 26, 1867.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1 ON THE first mortgage bonds of the Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railway Company, guaranteed by the C. and I. C. Railway Company, will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 84 Broadway, less Government tax.

B. E. SMITH, President.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. and the Government tax, payable on the 1st of February next. Transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the 1st. proximo.

W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

FOR SALE—NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD Co. Stocks. Also, Insurance Stocks, paying from 10 to 20 per cent. dividends, by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 43 Pine-st.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRTEEN Directors of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company will be held at the depot, 6th-av., corner of 43d-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 12, from 12 to 2 o'clock.

HENRY S. MOORE, Secretary.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of the Jefferson Insurance Company will be held at their office, No. 60 Wall-st., New-York, on MONDAY, Feb. 4, 1867. Polls will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

FOR SALE—INTERNATIONAL FIRE INSURance Company Stock.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 43 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD Company Stock, paying large dividends.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 43 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.
Clinton Fire Insurance Company.

A semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of tax, has THIS DAY, been declared, payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 156 Broadway.

JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1867.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE
No. 135 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1867.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND NO. 5.
OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUE STONE CO.,
MALDEN, ULSTER CO., N. Y., Jan. 14, 1867.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. was this day declared, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after Feb. 1, 1867.

H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Jan. 28, 1867.

TWENTY-SEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock thereof, free of the United States income tax, payable on the 20th day of February next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co.; in Albany, at the Albany National City Bank.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on THURSDAY, the 31st day of January inst., and be reopened on the morning of SATURDAY, the 23d day of February next.

S. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1867.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, free from Government tax. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 28th inst. By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1867.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was *Resolved*, That a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. in cash, free of Government tax, be paid on the 1st day of February next, to the holders of the full paid shares, registered on the 19th day of January instant, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 19th day of January and opened on the 6th day of February.

THOS. E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A Scrip Dividend of Four per Cent. less Government tax, on the Preferred Stock of this Company, has been declared out of the earnings for the year 1866, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 84 Broadway, on the 1st of March next, to holders as registered at the closing of the books. Transfer-books at the New-York office will be closed from the 1st to the 9th of February.

JOHN B. DUMONT, Assistant Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO.,
Office No. 2 Nassau-st., corner Wall,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. out of the profits of the company, payable on and after the 1st February next, free from Government tax. The transfer books will be closed from date to 2d February.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

THE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of five per cent., and also an extra Dividend of five per cent., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders, on and after the 1st proximo, reserving out of the latter the City and County Bank Tax, if unpaid.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT.—free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after Feb. 1.

The transfer-books will be closed until that date.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to 29 Washington-st., near Maiden-lane.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1867 contains Election Returns from the States and Territories holding elections in 1866, carefully compiled and compared with former elections; also the popular vote for President in 1856, 1860 and 1864. Every reader of the *Times* should have this valuable and popular Statistical and Political annual.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 28th day of February, 1867, for the transportation of military supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868, on the following routes:

ROUTE NO. 1

From Fort McPherson, Nebraska Territory, or such points as may be determined upon during the year, on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Fort McPherson, or from Fort Laramie, Dacotah Territory, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Nebraska, west of longitude 102 degrees, in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 46 degrees in the Territory of Dacotah, west of longitude 104 degrees in the Territory of Idaho, south of latitude 44 degrees and east of longitude 114 degrees, and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado, north of latitude 40 degrees, including, if necessary, Denver City.

ROUTE NO. 2.

From Fort Riley, State of Kansas, or such points as may be determined upon during the year, on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any posts or depots that are now or may be established in the State of Kansas or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, and to Fort Union, New-Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other point or points on the route.

ROUTE NO. 3.

From Fort Union or such other Depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees.

ROUTE NO. 4.

From St. Paul, Minnesota, to such posts as are now or may be established in the State of Minnesota and in that portion of Dacotah Territory lying east of the Missouri River.

The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed on Route No. 1 thirty million (30,000,000) pounds, on Route No. 2 twenty million (20,000,000) pounds, on Route No. 3 eight million (8,000,000) pounds, and on Route No. 4 three million five hundred thousand (3,500,000) pounds.

Proposals will be made for each Route separately.

Bidders will state the rate per hundred (100) pounds per hundred (100) miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year beginning April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868.

Bidders should give their names in full as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000) signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:
On Route No. 1 $250,000.
On Route No. 2 $200,000.
On Route No. 3 $100,000.
On Route No. 4 $50,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed: "Proposals for army transportation on route No. 1, 2, 3 or 4," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1867, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily. For route No. 1, at Omaha, Nebraska Territory; for route No. 2, at Fort Riley, Kansas; for route No. 3, at Fort Union, New-Mexico; for route No. 4, at St. Paul, Minnesota, or at such other point for each of the several routes as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New-York, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Santa Fe, Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposal.

By order of the Quartermaster General.

ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and
Assistant-Quartermaster, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC PRINTING,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1867.

In pursuance of the provisions of the fourth section of the act entitled "An act to further regulate the printing of the public documents and the purchase of paper for the public printing," approved on the 27th of July, 1866, sealed proposals will be received until Wednesday, the 13th day of February, 1867, at 12 o'clock, for furnishing the paper for the public printing until the 31st day of December, 1867, the said proposals to be opened before and the award of contracts to be made by the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing to the lowest and best bidder for the interest of the Government. The subjoined schedule specifies, as nearly as can be ascertained, the quantity of each kind of paper that will be required, but contracts will be entered into for all that may be required during the year, and no more.

CLASS 1.—UNCALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

22,000 reams of fine printing paper, uncalendered, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 2.—CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

8,000 reams of superfine calendered printing paper, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing fifty-three pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 3.—SIZED AND CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

1,000 reams superfine printing paper, hard-sized and super-calendered, measuring 24x32 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 4.—MAP PAPER.

1,000 reams superfine map paper, sized and calendered, of such sizes as may be required, corresponding in weight with paper measuring 19x24 inches, and weighing twenty-one pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 5.—WRITING PAPERS (TO BE OF ANY REQUIRED WEIGHT.)

3,000 reams quarto post, 10x16 inches.
3,000 reams flatcap, 13x16½, or 14x17 inches.
2,000 reams double cap, 16½x26, or 17x28 inches.
2,000 reams demy, 16x20½ inches.
2,000 reams double demy, 20½x32 inches.
2,000 reams folio post, 17x22 inches.
2,000 reams double folio post, 22x34 inches.
1,000 reams medium, 18x23 inches.
1,000 reams royal, 19x24 inches.
500 reams super royal, 20x28 inches.
500 reams imperial, 22½x31 inches.
5,000 reams of any required size not enumerated above, and not exceeding 21x40 inches.

CLASS 6.—PAPER FOR POST-OFFICE BLANKS, (ENGINE SIZED.)

400 reams measuring 22x34 inches, weighing 40 pounds per ream.
1,700 reams measuring 26x32 inches, weighing 46 pounds per ream.
1,200 reams measuring 26x36 inches, weighing 52 pounds per ream.
00 reams measuring 18x18 inches, weighing 22 pounds per ream.
00 reams measuring 18x34 inches, weighing 24 pounds per ream.

Proposals will be received for the whole quantity or for any portion, not less than one thousand reams, of the papers designated in Classes 1 and 2, and for the whole quantity or any portion of the papers designated in Classes 5 and 6, being not less than one-fourth. Samples of the quality of the papers, in all the classes, will be furnished upon application at this office, and the successful bidders will be required rigidly to conform to the samples furnished.

Each class will be considered separately, and be subject to a separate contract, but bidders may offer for one or more of the classes in the same proposal.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a guarantee that the bidder or bidders, if his or their proposal shall be accepted, will enter into an obligation, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed for; and each proposal must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the person or persons making said proposal are manufacturers of or dealers in the description of paper which he or they propose to furnish.

All the paper in the several classes must be delivered at the Government Printing Office, in the City of Washington, (except class 6, which must be delivered at Buffalo, N. Y.) in good order, free from all and every extra charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight and measurement of the Superintendent, and be in all respects satisfactory.

The supplying of an inferior article in any of the classes, or a failure to supply the quantity required at any time, will be considered a violation of the contract.

Blank proposals will be furnished upon application at this office, and no proposal will be considered which does not conform exactly therewith.

Proposals will be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Paper," and addressed to the "Joint Committee on Public Printing," either to the care of Hon. H. B. Anthony, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Printing; Hon. A. H. Laflin, Chairman of the House Committee on Printing, or C. WENDELL, Esq., Superintendent of the Public Printing, Washington, D. C.

By direction of the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing.

C. WENDELL,
Superintendent of Public Printing.

NAVY SUPPLIES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, Jan. 12, 1867.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Navy Supplies," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 12th day of February next, for furnishing and delivering at the United States Navy-yards at New-York and Boston, on or before the 1st day of April next, the quantities of the different articles specified in the following list; two-thirds to be delivered at New-York and one-third at Boston, viz.:

New Navy Beef, 3,000 barrels, per barrel.
New Navy Pork, 6,000 barrels, per barrel.
Rice, 100,000 pounds, per pound.
Dried Apples, 100,000 pounds, per pound.
Sugar, 200,000 pounds, per pound.
Tea, 40,000 pounds, per pound.
Coffee, 100,000 pounds, per pound.
Beans, 5,000 bushels, per bushel.
Molasses, 20,000 gallons, per gallon.
Vinegar, 20,000 gallons, per gallon.

Bids will be received for one-fourth, one-half, three-fourths or the whole of the quantities named, and those only will be accepted which are considered for the advantage of the Government.

All the articles contained in the above list must be equal to the navy standard, and pass the usual inspection.

For a description of the articles and the packages to contain them, bidders are referred to the samples at the said Navy-yards; and for information as to the laws and regulations (in pamphlet form) regarding contracts, to the offices of the Commandants and Paymasters of the several Navy-yards.

Imported articles will be received in bond, free from duty, and no internal revenue tax will be chargeable upon any of the above articles.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed; the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the Paymaster, District-Attorney, or Collector of Customs.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles, and has the license required by act of Congress.

H. BRIDGE, Chief of Bureau.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

The property known as the "GOVERNMENT TANNERY AND STEAM SAW-MILL," with seventy-five acres of land, near San Antonio, Texas.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received up to the 1st day of March, 1867, for the purchase of 75 acres of land, (more or less,) together with the buildings erected thereon, and the appurtenances appertaining, that is:

ONE TANNERY,
Containing twelve Stone Lime Vats,
FIFTY-TWO WOODEN VATS,
SEVEN STONE POOLS,
and capable of tanning 15,000 hides per annum.
ONE STEAM SAW-MILL, capable of sawing 3,000 feet of lumber daily.
ONE SMALL STONE BUILDING.

The above property is situated about two miles above San Antonio, on the San Antonio River, and the water is conducted to the establishment by a race of hewn stone laid in cement.

The land was purchased and improvements made by the late so-called Confederate Government, and are estimated to have cost $150,000 in gold.

The property has been under lease for the year 1866, at a monthly rent of $500, payable in advance. A secured title in fee simple will be given by the United States Government.

Proposals will be marked "Proposals for Government Tannery and Saw-mill," and addressed to

J. B. KIDDOO,
Brevet M. j.-Gen., Assist. Com'r, Bureau R. F. & A. L.,
Galveston, Texas.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

SALE OF DAMAGED RICE.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.

Will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon,

at Robert's stores, Brooklyn, between Wall and Fulton sts., near the Wall-st. Ferry, (under Port Wardens Inspection for account of whom it may concern,)

9,083 BAGS JAVA RICE.

Ex ship *Rangoon*, damaged on voyage.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

SALE OF A LARGE AND VALUABLE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF ANCIENT OIL-PAINTINGS.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 30 and 31, at 7½ o'clock, at their new and spacious FINE ART GALLERY,

No. 82 Fifth-av., southwest corner of Fourteenth-st., a large and valuable collection of ancient OIL-PAINTINGS, comprising the entire gallery of a well-known connoisseur of this city, collected during the last thirty years in Europe, Canada and America, and never before publicly exhibited in this country.

In this collection are many very fine pictures, pronounced by connoisseurs to be undoubted originals, which are particularly worthy of the attention of the art public. Among them will be found the works of

Rubens,	Bassano,	Paola Veronese,
Rembrandt,	P. Bril,	Brenghel,
J. Vernet,	D. Teniers,	Berghems,
Corregio,	Velasquez,	Watteau.
Wovermans,	Van Bemmil,	Salvator Rosa,
M. Carrauaggio,	Lairesse,	DeHeern,
Maralle,	Guercino,	Giordana, and others.

The above are now on exhibition day and evening at the galleries as above. Catalogues can be had at the office of the auctioneers or at the gallery.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

Will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.:

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of a general assortment, removed for convenience of sale, including parlor, dining-room, library, chamber furniture, aubisson, Brussels, velvet and ingrain carpets, gilt frame French plate pier and mantle mirrors, rosewood and black walnut bedroom suites, black walnut library suites in green reps, rosewood suites in crimson, brocatel, black walnut book-cases, Turkish easy chairs, mattresses, pillows, bolsters, &c., decorative vases, rosewood etageres, china, crockery, glassware, &c.; also, kitchen furniture, &c.

Also, at 12 o'clock, rosewood 7½-octave piano, made by Inlsing, Narvesen & Lindsted, 2 black walnut 7-octave mahogany pianos, made in Paris.

36 U. S. cavalry regulation sabres.

1 hunting-case 18-carat gold chronometer watch, made by Tobias.

1 elegant diamond cross.

(Sold to pay advances.)

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STOCKS AND SCRIP.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 31, 1867, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway by order of the executor of the estate of John C. Hitchcock, deceased:

6 shares Preferred 8 per cent. Stock New-Jersey Zinc Co., $100 each; 4 per cent. semi-annual interest due Feb. 1.

$13,836 Dividend Scrip New-Jersey Zinc Co., bearing 7 per cent. interest, payable annually on 1st of July.

130 shares Common Stock New-Jersey Zinc Co., $100 each; since the 1st of July last two dividends of 7 per cent. each, and one of 6 per cent., amounting together to 20 per cent., have been paid from the earnings of the Company.

Scrip of the Union Mutual Insurance Co., viz.:
$285 of year 1859.
$720 of year 1860.
$530 of year 1861.
$720 of year 1862.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON GREENWICH, HARRISON AND DUANE STS. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

GREENWICH-ST.—Three lots, with brick and frame house thereon, situate on the northwest corner of Greenwich and Harrison sts., and known as Nos. 350, 352 and 354 Greenwich-st., being 75 feet 6 inches, by 77 feet 8 inches.

DUANE-ST.—The two four-story brick stores and lots situate on the north side of Duane-st., between Greenwich and Washington sts., and known as Nos. 191 and 193 Duane-st. Vaults under the sidewalk in front of said premises, being 20x50 feet each.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WHITE-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WHITE-ST.—Two lots of land, with the buildings thereon, situate on the north side of White-st., between Church-st. and West Broadway, and known as Nos. 14 and 16 White-st., being together 50 feet in width by 100 feet in depth; immediate possession can be had if desired.

FORTY-SIXTH AUCTION SALE.

30,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL.
ON WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30, 1867.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1867.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's Salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-street, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30, inst., at 12 o'clock noon.

30,000 TONS

of fresh mined COAL, from the Lackawanna regions, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of February, 1867.

Terms: Fifty cents per ton, payable in current funds, on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days thereafter at the office of the Company.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, ON SOUTHEAST CORNER OF WASHINGTON AND ROBINSON STS., AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WASHINGTON-ST.—The lease of the lot with the four-story brick store thereon, situate on the southeast corner of Washington and Robinson sts., and known as No. 239 Washington-st. The lease is from the Rhinelander estate, for 21 years from the 1st of May, 1858, at an annual ground rent of $1,200, taxes and assessments. The building is in good order, and has a fine dry cellar.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN.

THIS DAY, (Wednesday, Jan. 30,) at 11 o'clock, within the store:

50 Boxes Malaga Lemons.

MOUNT VERNON ARSENAL,
MOUNT VERNON, Ala., Jan. 13, 1867.

A PUBLIC AUCTION WILL BE HELD at Mount Vernon Arsenal, Ala., Feb. 5, 1867, for the sale of the following Government property, viz.:

120,000 pounds gun metal,
155,000 pounds shot and shell,
9,000 pounds old lead,
225 sets harness, artillery,
2,400 cavalry saddles,
5,000 pounds brass,

247 running gears of carriages and caissons. Also, a lot of condemned infantry accoutrements, collars, saddles, (artillery;) wheels, old canvas, &c.

The following property at Fort Morgan, Ala., will be sold at the same time and place, viz.:

350,000 pounds gun metal.
650,000 pounds shot and shell and old iron, more or less.

About 4,000 pounds of brass, some lead and a quantity of scrap wrought iron, estimated at 25,000 pounds.

TERMS.

Thirty per cent. on day of sale, the balance when the property is removed, to accomplish which a reasonable time will be given.

Sale to commence at 10 A. M.

MORRIS SCHAFF,
Lieut. of Ordinance and Brevet Capt., U. S. A.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF PROPERTY ON BEAVER, GREENWICH, 20TH AND 21ST STS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 5, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York, by order of the executors of Henry Hendricks:

BEAVER-ST.—Valuable four-story brick-store No. 39 Beaver-st., north side, between Broad and William sts.; lot about 21x103.6.

GREENWICH-ST.—No. 88, three-story brick building, near Rector-st.; about 25x115.

WEST 20TH-ST.—The valuable three-story brick house and lot No. 75 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.; 25x40 feet; lot 25x92.

WEST 21ST-ST.—The valuable three-story brick house and lot No. 112 West 21st-st., near 6th-av.; 25x55 feet; lot 25x92.

Be the said several dimensions more or less.

Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY ON GREENWICH, WARREN AND DUANE STS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Ralph L. Bush, deceased:

GREENWICH-ST.—The five story and attic brick store and lot, situate on the westerly side of Greenwich-st., between Dey and Fulton sts., and known as No. 186, being 22.11 by an average depth of 64 feet.

WARREN-ST.—The four-story brick store and lot, situate on the northerly side of Warren-st., near West-st., and known as No. 122, being 23x90 feet.

DUANE-ST.—The five-story brick store and lot, situate on the northerly side of Duane-st., near Greenwich-st., and known as No. 185, being 20x50 feet.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, 10 three-story brick houses and lots, as follows: Nos. 240, 242, 244, 246, 248 and 250 West 13th-st., having high stoops, with brown-stone basements. Also, Nos. 21, 23, 25 and 27 9th-av. No. 27 is a valuable corner store, doing a large business. This property is in the Ninth Ward, and in the immediate vicinity of the contemplated Gansevoort Market, and is desirable as an investment. Maps can be had of the Auctioneer, No. 7 Pine-st.

ANTHONY L. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

BLEECKER & DENISON WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 31, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable property on West 25th-st., four-story brown-stone house and lot, No. 56, south side, between Broadway and 6th-av., 20x98.9. Terms easy.

ANTHONY L. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

BLEECKER & DENISON WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 31, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable property on Amity-st., three-story brick house and lot, No. 19, north side, between Mercer and Greene, 19x75. Terms easy.

COLLECTOR'S SALE OF DISTRAINED GOODS.—Will be sold at public auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 5, at 11 o'clock A. M. at the bonded warehouse of MICHAEL J. RYAN, No. 40 Cortlandt-st., 25 packages, containing about 200 gross of fancy dress buttons, distrained upon for non-payment of internal revenue taxes.

J. F. BAILEY,
Collector Fourth District, New-York.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1867.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS.

The best and most complete in use.

Circulars sent on application.

WOOD & MANN STEAM-ENGINE CO.,
Utica, N. Y.,
and No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York.

PRINTERS.—FOR SALE, IN GOOD ORDER, an Adams Press, 26x42; Hoe Drum, (old style,) 32x46; Hoe, three revolutions, with fly complete, 31x50. Inquire of JOHN SCOTT, No. 18 Spruce-st.

PORTABLE SQUARE ENGINES, DRILLERS, HOISTING-MACHINES AND TRUCK ENGINES, of the most compact and simple construction, at low prices, constantly on hand.

ROOT STEAM-ENGINE COMPANY,
SALESROOM NO. 155 DUANE-ST.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman not long in the country, either as assistant nurse or to do chamberwork and sewing; will be found willing and industrious in any light position in a respectable family; can refer to first-class families as to character and respectability. Call for two days at No. 1,271 Broadway, one door from 33d-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL a situation in a small private family as chambermaid and seamstress, and would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing; is a nice plain sewer, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at her present employer's, No. 7 30th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A respectable Protestant woman who understands her business perfectly; has no objection to assist with the washing, if required; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 377 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, A situation to do the cooking and part of the washing and ironing of a private family. Is a good cook, and thoroughly understands her business. Best of City references given. Call for two days at No. 333 East 13th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman in a private family as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing and all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to travel; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RELIABLE AMERICAN PROTestant young woman to sew by the week or month, in some private family; can sew on the machine; also understands all kinds of fancy work, cut and fit children and ladies' clothes of all kinds; good City reference. Call at No. 126 8th-st., Clinton-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble girl in a private family, to do chamber work and waiting, or would do general housework; has good city references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as first-class laundress, or would do the chamberwork and fine washing of a respectable private family; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 169 East 22d-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—THE WASHING OF A FEW LADIES and gentlemen, by a competent laundress, who thoroughly understands her business; fine fluting neatly done; can give the best of references. Call or send a note to LAUNDRESS, No. 358 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, a family's washing, or a few gentlemen's; understands fine washing and fluting; best of reference as to capability and character; would go out by the day or week. Any one needing such may call at No. 100 11th-st., for Mrs. BENSON.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; will go to one place or separately. Call for two days at their present situation, where they will be fully recommended, No. 122 East 37th-st., corner Lexington-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH young woman. Is willing and capable of any house duties. Also two German girls, and two experienced chambermaids, waitresses, several other smart, capable, tidy girls and women cooks, &c., at the Select Employment Institute, No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN young woman a situation as ladies maid and seamstress; understands hair dressing and dressmaking, also operating on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has good City reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL with good City references, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or would do general housework; is a good plain cook, and can wash and iron and do up clothes in the best manner; will strive to please her employer. Call at No. 506 6th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., near 25th-st., situations for recommended English Protestant and other cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, houseworkers, &c., of all nations, City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED cook; one who understands English, French and American cooking; also, pastry, breakfast bread and desserts of all kinds; the best of City references can be given. Apply at No. 204 West 16th-st., from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR EXPERIENCED cooks, laundresses, English and Scotch nurses, waitresses and servants of all work, with unexceptionable references to the first families in Brooklyn. Apply to MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., opposite City Hall, A. A. Low's Building, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISH Protestant woman, a situation as nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant, and bring it up by the bottle. Call at her present employer's, No. 24 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, THE position of housekeeper, or would take care of an invalid; has had long experience and first-class City references. Call on Monday at No. 153 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Scotch girl a situation as a good cook; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 132 West 27th-st., Room No. 3.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble middle-aged woman as cook, who understands her business in all its branches; can bring good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 101 Macdougal-st., corner of Waverly-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and plain seamstress, by a highly recommended and competent young woman, who is neat and obliging. Call or address B. M., Harrison's, No. 164 West 20th-st., N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as first-class cook; understands the business thoroughly—soups, meats, game and pastry, and all kinds of desserts; is willing to do the coarse washing; good City reference. Call at No. 101 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands thoroughly English and American cooking; no objection to a short distance in the country; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 64 West Washington-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman a situation in a private family as laundress; thoroughly understands her business: good reference given. Can be seen at No. 339 7th-av., between 31st and 32d sts., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as cook; understands pastry, game and soups, and all family cooking; no objection to assist at washing; has two years' reference. Call at Grammar School No. 40, East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE WOman, a situation in a private family as cook and to assist in washing. Apply at No. 91 West 19th-st., second floor, back room. Can be seen for two days. Best references.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS' SITUATION BY a respectable woman; understands all kinds of family sewing, boys' clothes and dressmaking; would engage by the day, week or month. Can be seen all this week at No. 181 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant English woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to City or country; good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 132 Elizabeth-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman to cook, wash, iron, or do general housework; is capable to take a place as thorough cook, but prefers the other. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion to do chamberwork or waiting; is willing and obliging; can give City reference from her last place. Call at No. 118 East 8th-st., between 1st av. and Avenue A, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; ONE who understands her business thoroughly, and is a first-class baker of bread and pastry; has good references; has no objections to go in the country. Can be seen for two days if not engaged at No. 90 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 47 West 45th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, or to wait on a lady, by a respectable young girl; can be well recommended; understands operating on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. Address E. K., No. 600 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as infant's nurse; understands the care of an infant thoroughly; is a good seamstress; has the best City recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as cook in a private family, or would go as laundress; is fully competent to fill either situation; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 83 West 19th-st.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of family cooking; soups, meats, game and pastry, and all kinds of desserts; is a good bread and biscuit baker; best City reference. Call at No. 101 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman; is a first-class infant's nurse; or would take a situation as seamstress and assist in housekeeping; can give entire satisfaction. Apply at No. 400 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 220 East 9th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT dressmaker, who can cut and fit and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would go out by the week or month; thoroughly understands all family sewing. Call at No. 589 2d-av., near 32d-st., in the millinery-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH girl a situation as chambermaid or laundress. Call, for two days, at No. 334 West 28th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—WASHING BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman; would take it to her own house or go out by the day to wash or cook. Call at No. 224 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and to help with children, by a respectable, obliging, well-recommended young woman. Apply at her present employer's, No. 1 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG ENGlish woman, Protestant, with a family, as first-class cook and baker; would assist in washing if required. Call at No. 211 West 36th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as waitress in a private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 490 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 333 East 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY AN American woman; is a first-rate washer and ironer; best of City reference given. Call at No. 128 Forsyth-st., in the rear basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, COMpetent girl in the City or country as chambermaid and waiter or to do general housework. To be seen till suited at No. 60 8th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS by a young woman, a Protestant; good references given. Apply at No. 24 East 12th-st., between University-place and 5th-av., for two days.

A LADY OF REFINEMENT AND EDUCATION desires a home with fair remuneration in some family; would be an efficient housekeeper, companion, or would engage in any capacity except a menial one. Will call on parties addressing L. E. M., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF well-recommended German girls for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, COMpetent girl, in the City or country, to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework. To be seen till suited at No. 60 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as laundress; no objection to the country; would do plain cooking, wash and iron in the City in a small family. Call at No. 176 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as nurse; can take the full charge of a baby from its birth; good City reference given. Apply at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, families and gentlemen's washing; would go out by the day; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 210 East 23d-st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant woman, a situation as waitress in a small private family; best of City reference given. Call at No. 283 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as nurse in a private family; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; good City reference. Call from 10 to 3 at 179 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and to do fine washing by a young girl; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 101 West 27th-st., first floor, front room, between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or would go as nurse; best of City reference from last place. Call for two days at 98 East 12th-st., basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young woman as seamstress, who thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen at No. 397 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN girl as seamstress; can do chamberwork or take care of children. Address or call at No. 428 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to cook wash and iron. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 37 Park-av., corner of 36-st.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSMAKER.—An experienced seamstress who works in private families by the day has leisure for more engagements; understands dressmaking; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. Can be seen at No. 282 6th-av., near 18th-st.

A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS WANTS work by the day in a private family; can do all kinds of family sewing; understands making and trimming dresses; references given. Call on or address Miss M., care of Mrs. Van Tassel, No. 71 West 17th-st.

A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS WISHES to go out by the day in families; can cut and fit children and boys' clothes; has a Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at No. 179 West 14th-st., for two days.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man just disengaged, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is a steady and careful driver; good City reference; will be heard of till suited, at No. 43 East 40th-st., between 4th and Madison avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS English gardener, who thoroughly understands hot and cold graperies, stove and greenhouse plants, vegetables, &c.; is a good pineapple grower; married, without incumbrance; good references given. Address M. H., 321 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a married man, (American,) no incumbrance, who fully understands his business—greenhouses and hot and cold graperies, and also understands the proper care of horses; has first-class references to show. Address W. A. P., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A PROTESTANT young married couple, just landed from England; the man as coachman, groom and plain gardener, wife as plain cook; no objection to City or country. Apply, or address for three days, No. 435 3d-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is willing and obliging; has three years' reference; country preferred. Address O. S., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a young German; understands greenhouse and grapery and all branches of gardening; has the best of references from his last employer. Call at No. 15 Rose-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as bartender, or would have no objection to learn the tea or grocery business; best of City reference given. Address T. SLACK, No. 152 East 38th-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER A situation in a private family. Can be seen or addressed at his present situation until Friday, No. 93 5th-av. WM. J. C. Is a single man.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife; he as competent coachman and groom; she as first-class cook; best City references given. Address, for two days, A. B. C., Box No. 286 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man who thoroughly understands his business; best of references can be given. Address, for three days, THOMAS KILCOYNE, No. 8 West-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN, having good City reference, a situation as waiter in a private family; no objection to the country. Inquire, for two days, at No. 87 Thompson-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waiter; best City reference. Address WAITER, No. 901 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as porter, or would take a situation in a wholesale liquor-store. Address R. SLACK, No. 132 East 38th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GARDENER A SITUation in a private family or in a large garden. Apply at 185 Rivington-st., top floor, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—A JAPANNER, AN ORNAMENTAL workman. No other need apply. A permanent situation for a steady man. Address W. R. BENNETT, No. 34 Water-st., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—A MIDDLE AGED PERSON TO ATtend to the upper part of a house. Inquire at No. 131 Madison-av., before 9, or after 3.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY PROTESTANT woman, with City reference from last place, as nurse and seamstress. Apply at No. 109 West 43d-st. on Jan. 30.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITress, (colored.) One well recommended and competent, may apply at No. 17 West 46th-st.

SOLICITOR AND COLLECTOR WANTED; an American (none else) to extend the subscription list of an established benevolent institution—over forty years, energetic and with unquestionable City reference. Address, with residence, D. D., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

$15 PER DAY SURE.—AGENTS WANTED in every county in the United States to introduce our Patent White Wire Clothes Lines. A great chance. For particulars, address the AMERICAN WIRE CO., Office No. 149 Broadway, N. Y., Room No. 4.

GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS wanted immediately at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 133 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Excellent situations now ready for all kinds of experienced servants; also for girls lately landed.

A MAN AND WIFE TO TAKE CHARGE of a farm, coachman for the country, porter for a liquor-store, and all out of employment, call early on LYNN & CO., No. 81 Nassau-st., Office No. 9.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.—WANTED AN operator. Call this morning at No. 559 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

M. K. MAXIMILIAN,
No. 73 3d-av.,
UPHOLSTERER AND DECORATOR.

Has always a large stock of decorations for ball-rooms, and of flags of all nations on hand, and decorates ball rooms and arranges tableaux in the most elegant manner at moderate terms.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required.

GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

THOMAS S. ALEXANDER,
Late of Baltimore,
Law Office,
Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS 75 cents per pack, at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

A DONATION VISIT WILL BE MADE THIS EVENING to Rev. GARRETT HAULENBEEK, Missionary of the Forsyth-st. M. E. Church, at his residence No. 214 Henry-st., to which all his friends are cordially invited by the Committee.

SYRUP POTS FOR SALE—AT THE AMERican Papier-mache Manufacturing Co., corner Box-st. and Union-av., Greenpoint. About 10,000 iron tillar syrup pots at a low figure; or will exchange for lump or bastard moulds, or bastard pots.

A LADY OF RESPECTABILITY WOULD like to borrow the sum of $100 for a short time; good security will be given, and interest paid for the same. Address, stating where an interview can be had, INDUSTRY, Station F.

THREE (3) SHARES IN THE CONSUMERS' BENEFIT COAL COMPANY for sale, price $20; $30 paid up. Address W. H., Box No. 103 *Times* Office. N. B.—Coal due on the above can be had at cost of working.

FIFTH-AVENUE RAILROAD.—THE OWNers of property and others interested in 5th-av. are requested to take immediate action to prevent the passage of a bill before the Legislature for a railroad with double tracks in said avenue.

SEWING-MACHINES OF ALL KINDS TO rent and for sale. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 785 Broadway, two doors below 9th-st., up stairs.

VALENTINES.

VALENTINES. VALENTINES.

The largest assortment of Valentines in the City, wholesale and retail. CHARLES A. MILLER, No. 79 Nassau-st.

A LARGE INDUCEMENT TO THE TRADE.—Valentines in $5, $10, $15, $20, $25 and $50 lots, at half-price. Also, an immense stock varying in price from 1c. to $100 each; discount 50 per cent. Mail orders promptly attended to at the factory of the NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY, Nos. 134 and 136 William-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

KUCKOO CLOCKS.

Wholesale and retail at A. FRANKFIELD & CO., Patentee and sole manufacturer, No. 320 6th-av. Ladies' watches with secret lockets for likeness, besides a great variety of other watches, French clocks, jewelry and silverware, at A. FRANKFIELD & CO., No. 320 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 316 6th-av., corner 20th-st.

SHIPPING.

THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company will run their first-class steamships ARAGO and FULTON in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MISSISSIPPI and MERRIMAC, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, the following days, calling at Falmouth:

ARAGO	H. A. Gadsden	Saturday, Feb. 16, 1867
MISSISSIPPI	G. Sumner	Saturday, March 2, 1867
FULTON	S. Samuels	Saturday, March 16, 1867
MERRIMAC	E. Van Sice	Saturday, March 30, 1867
ARAGO	H. A. Gadsden	Saturday, April 13, 1867
MISSISSIPPI	G. Sumner	Saturday, April 27, 1867

and every fourteen days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,

FIRST-CLASS	$120
SECOND-CLASS	70

Through tickets to London $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The companies will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

C. K. GARRISON, for N. Y. M. S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.

For further information apply to
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

DENMARK, Capt. THOMSON	SATURDAY, Feb. 2
VIRGINIA, Capt. PROWSE	SATURDAY, Feb. 16
HELVETIA, Capt. THOMPSON	SATURDAY, Feb. 23
ENGLAND, Capt. GRACE	SATURDAY, Mar. 2

And every Saturday thereafter.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.

Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.

Rates of passage, payable in currency,

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown	$100	$30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.

Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 225 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st., and No. 23 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.

The favorite passenger steamships of THE ANCHOR LINE SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.

IOWA, CRAIG	SATURDAY, Feb. 2
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD	SATURDAY, Feb. 9

From Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.

Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.

To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.

FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents,
No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF BOSTON	SATURDAY	Feb. 2
KANGAROO	WEDNESDAY	Feb. 6
CITY OF PARIS	SATURDAY	Feb. 9
CITY OF DUBLIN	WEDNESDAY	Feb. 13
CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY	Feb. 16

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR; AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 30.
CUBA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 13.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 20.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 27.
JAVA leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 6.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$150
Second Cabin Passage	100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$125
Second Cabin Passage	80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

ALEPPO	Jan. 30
HECLA	Feb. 6

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin	$80 Gold.
Steerage	$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $75, $60 and $30 gold.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Feb. 5.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Feb. 16.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Mar. 2.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINEHAM, from New-York, Mar. 16.

The British iron steamship BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on TUESDAY, Feb. 5.

Until further notice the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers, commencing with the WM. PENN, to sail Saturday, March 2. Baggage checked and tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates. Excursion tickets, available for six months, issued at a reduced rate.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

EUROPE	LEMARIE	SATURDAY, Feb. 9
ST. LAURENT	BOCANDE	SATURDAY, Feb. 23
PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, Mar. 9
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, Mar. 23

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100; including wine.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:

ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Dec. 22, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:

Main Saloon	$100	Lower Saloon	$80

Second class..$50.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 22.

These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on

MONDAY....Jan. 28 | MONDAY....Feb. 25

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

WEST INDIA MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

The favorite steamships

EAGLE	GREENE	SATURDAY, Feb. 2
COLUMBIA	BARTON	SATURDAY, Feb. 9
MORRO CASTLE	ADAMS	SATURDAY, Feb. 16

For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Ag'ts, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

ST. JOHN'S, P. R., ST. THOMAS, LAGUAYRA AND PORTO CABELLO.

The first-class steamship GULF STREAM, carrying the United States mails, is now receiving freight at Pier 20 East River, and will sail WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 P. M. The boats of this line make connection with steamers from St. Thomas for Jamaica, Windward Islands, &c. For freight or passage apply to SMITH & DUNNING, No. 68 South-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY; ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River; giving through bills of lading, &c., to all points on the Sea Board Railroad and its connections.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The GEN. GRANT will follow Feb. 9.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

FEB. 1.—RISING STAR, Capt. W. G. FURBER, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.

FEB. 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.

FEB. 21.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. T. A. HARRIS, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of March 11, 1867, will connect with the Company's steamer COLORADO, to leave San Francisco for Yokohama and Hong Kong, on April 3, 1867.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA EVERY TWENTY DAYS.

Will dispatch in January, the first-class steamships SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. BEHM, Jan. 30, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. SMITH, Feb. 20, From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at noon, with passengers and freight at very low rates. Connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the fine steamships

AMERICA, Capt. WAKEMAN, and
MOSES TAYLOR, Capt. BLETHEN.

For further information, apply to the North American Steamship Company.

WM. H. WEBB, President,
No. 54 Exchange-place, N. Y.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., N. Y.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $384 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

STEAMSHIP "MONTANA,"
PANAMA, Sept. 25, 1866.

LUIS CONSINO, ESQ., PROPRIETOR of the Lota Coal Mine, Lota, Chili, S. A.:

SIR: Having had considerable experience with bituminous coal, I find that the Coal from your Mine is equally as good as any that ever came under my notice.

Our consumption daily has been Thirty-five (35) Tons, while of the Anthracite it has been Thirty (30) Tons. There is about Eight (8) per cent. of waste, wholly clinker.

I find but a slight difference between it and the English Cardiff, and about equal with the German coal.

I cheerfully recommend it to all who may require its use as a steam generator.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) WM. B. SKIDMORE,
Chief-Engineer Steamship "Montana."
P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The regular and popular steamship EMILY B. SOUDER, Capt. LOCKWOOD, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY morning at Charleston.

Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—The A 1 fast and elegant steamship SARAGOSSA, Capt. CROWELL, will leave Pier No. 14 E. R., on SATURDAY, Feb. 2, connecting at Charleston with steamer DICTATOR, for the Florida ports. Passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all of the principal points on the South Carolina Railroad, and connecting railroads at reduced rates. For passage, &c., apply to ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.

Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.,

The favorite sidewheel steamships

SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Feb. 2.
SAN JACINTO, LOVELAND, Commander, sails Feb. 16.

Through tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

Elegant passenger accommodations.

GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY THURSDAY—THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamship HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails on THURSDAY, Jan. 31.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Feb. 7.

From Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M.

Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY TUESDAY.—Murray's Steamship Line.—The new and elegant steamship VIRGO, E. M. BULKLEY, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. Freight received daily. For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

THE OLD LINE FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new side-wheel steamship RAPIDAN, Capt. WM. B. EATON, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

Agents at New-Orleans, JAMES CONNOLLY & CO.; goods for all points in the interior promptly forwarded.

The new side-wheel steamship RALEIGH follows 16th February.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

The NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

MERRIMACK, on SATURDAY, Feb. 2.
MISSISSIPPI, on SATURDAY, Feb. 9.
MISSOURI, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13.
MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, Feb. 16.

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship ——, Capt. ——, will leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 2, 1867, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts.

DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

REGULAR LINE FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

The fine, fast and favorite steamship TYBEE, D. CAULKINS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY MORNING, Jan. 31, at 12 o'clock noon, for Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:50 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:45 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, FROM JAN. 2, 1867.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Yaphank Express train; and on Saturday nights for Riverhead.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
6 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:20 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:20, 4:20 and 5:20 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. [illegible] and 4:20 run through to Monsey. THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED—THE elegant English basement brown-stone house No. 416 5th-av., near 38th-st., finished and furnished in the most costly manner, and now only in the market in consequence of the owner being called out of the country. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE BY A. JOURNEAY, NO. 6 PINE-ST.

West 45th-st.—4-story, high-stoop, brown-stone	$35,000
West 48th-st.—4-story, high-stoop, brown-stone	25,000
West 45th-st.—3-story, high-stoop, brown-stone	20,000
West 42d-st.—4-story, high-stoop, brown-stone	35,000
West 42d-st.—4-story, high-stoop, brown-stone	40,000
West 52d-st.—4-story, high-stoop, brown-stone	26,000
West 53d-st.—3-story, high-stoop, brick	13,000
West 52d-st.—3-story, high-stoop, brown-stone	20,000
West 43d-st.—3-story, high-stoop, brown-stone	15,000
West 34th-st.—4-story, high-stoop, brown-stone	30,000
East 26th-st.—3-story, high-stoop, brick	20,000
East 52d-st.—3-story, high-stoop	11,000
East 12th-st.—4-story, high-stoop, brick	27,500
East 34th-st.—3-story, high-stoop, brick	14,500
East 20th-st.—3-story, English basement, brown-stone, partly furnished	12,000

IMPROVED IRON AND COAL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The best and best-improved iron and bituminous coal property now on the market, situated in the State of Pennsylvania, with furnace and mines fully tested and approved, with first-class railway and water facilities, and ready for immediate business, can be purchased on the most favorable terms by early application to COAL, Box No. 4,851 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A three-story and basement brick building, with a second story extension, 26x49, and two lots, on Mulberry and Chestnut sts., Newark, N. J., within 150 feet of the depot; well lighted, and has engine, boiler and shafting. This property is well adapted for manufacturing purposes, and will be sold or exchanged for City property. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., 77 Cedar-st.

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE.—THE HOUSE SAVINGS BANK is now prepared to receive orders for erecting and leasing houses. The rent of each house to exceed the interest on its cost, and all sums exceeding the interest will be credited on the purchase. For further particulars, apply at the temporary office of the Company, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) Rooms Nos. 83 and 85.

FOR SALE.
One Cottage, corner 5th-av. and 127th-st.
Seven Cottages, 119th-st., near 3d-av.
Three Cottages, 81st-st., near 3d-av.
One Cottage, 115th-st., near 3d-av.

TRUSTEES:

Hon Theo. E. Tomlinson,	Gen. Charles K. Graham,
Hon. Wm. W. Woodward,	Mr. David Smith,
Hon. Rufus F. Andrews,	Mr. Christian B. Morrison,
Mr. James Warren Nash,	Mr. Robert W. Hyman,

Mr. Walter Briggs.
Hon. THEO. E. TOMLINSON, President.
Mr. C. B. MORRISON, Vice-President.

A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Tarrytown, on the Hudson: mansion large; all modern improvements; in perfect order and suitable for Summer or Winter, and well calculated for a family of means and refinement: greenhouses and graperies; the outbuildings are numerous and extensive; about 45 acres of good land, handsomely laid out, with all kinds of fruit, shrubbery, shade and ornamental trees, gravelled roads and walks. The view of the Hudson, surrounding country and neighborhood is unsurpassed; one of the few places of its class for sale in this choice locality, with the furniture, garden and farming utensils; immediate possession will be given and terms made to suit. Further particulars with HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or S. EMBERSON, No. 421 8th-av.

TO LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS FIVE-STORY building with basement and sub-cellar, now erecting on the four lots on Houston, southeast corner of Greene-st., 100x100 feet, making one or two splendid buildings with marble fronts on Houston-st.; same will be completed with every dispatch and ready for occupation at an early day. Parties desirous of locating on the great line of improvement, and near Broadway, can confer with me and examine the plans. Steam power will be introduced if required. H. J. HOWARD, No. 54 Greene-st., near Broome.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANTLY FURNISHED first-class dwelling-house No. 23 West 39th-st., with immediate possession.

Also the adjoining house, same size, unfurnished.

Also No. 497 5th-av., and a large number of other first-class houses on 5th and Madison avs. and on all Murray Hill streets.

Houses wanted, either to purchase or hire, for first-class parties.

S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OR COUNTRY RESIDENCE situated on the main road at Far Rockaway, L. I., about one-quarter of a mile south of the toll-gate, belonging to the estate of the late Benjamin S. Hewlett, containing 50 acres in a state of good cultivation. There is a good dwelling-house, barn and other necessary buildings nearly new; will be sold together or divided. If not sold by the 2d of February next, it will be offered on that day at public auction on the premises, at 1 o'clock P. M. Apply on the premises, or to D. W. SKIDMORE, Jamaica.

FOR SALE—SEASHORE VILLA SITES, SOUTH side Staten Island, near Eltingville Railroad station, about one hour from the City; 38 acres will be divided into plots of five to ten acres or more, as parties may prefer; location first class; splendid view; fishing, yachting and bathing at the door. Also lots half to an acre each, within 200 yards of Eltingville depot; ground high; ¾ mile from the water; most desirable location for cottages. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

CHOICE COUNTRY SEAT AT TARRYTOWN, containing 25 acres; splendid house; barn all in order; price $16,000. One of 24 acres, at Peekskill, $16,000; one near Sing Sing, containing 45 acres, fine buildings, $11,000; and 100 places for sale, from 1 to 200 acres; prices $4,000 to $40,000. A. SERGEANT, No. 21 Wall-st.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH 18 acres of land, situated on the direct road from Kings Bridge to Yonkers, and about equally distant from Yonkers or Riverdale depots, for sale at a bargain; it has fine gardens, fine fruits, good water, and warranted perfectly healthy. For full particulars apply to WALTER UNDERHILL, Agent, Yonkers, N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, extra width, No. 39 Washington-square, with furniture. Also, the double house, No. 141 Macdougal-st., corner 4th-st., 34 feet wide. Also, the warehouse Nos. 40 and 42 New-st., about 50 feet square. For terms and price apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF LAND SITUATED in the town of Yonkers, Westchester County, containing three hundred and fifty (350) acres, and distant from the Village of Yonkers north three miles, from the Hastings Station of the Hudson River Railroad east two miles, and from the Tuckahoe Station of the Harlem Railroad west two miles. Apply to WILLIAM N. DYCKMAN, No. 32 Boorman-place, west 33d-st.

FOR SALE—NOT TO LET—PROPERTY NO. 18 West 21st-st., near 5th-av. Price, $45,000. No offer for a less amount will be attended to, and no application from a real estate broker will receive the least notice. Apply to P., Box No. 906 Post-office, or No. 18 Waverley-place.

AT RAHWAY—FOR SALE—A DOUBLE TWO-story frame house, with attic and basement; each house 24x32, lots each 28x200. Situation desirable, and only two minutes from depot. Apply to T. M. MARTIN, Rahway, or at office of CARMAN, SHERWOOD & MARTIN, Washington-av., Jersey City.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT THE LOW PRICE OF $5,000, with immediate possession, a pretty cottage containing ten rooms, pleasantly located on the water, near Stamford, Conn.; outbuildings and four acres of ground. A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, a valuable lease of the second floor of No. 163 Broadway, having four years to run from the 1st of May next. For terms and particulars apply between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., to G. P. BERGEN, No. 33 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—ON UNIVERSITY-PLACE. A choice plot of about 58x100; very suitable for pianoforte, furniture, &c., salesrooms. The old buildings pay interest on the cost. Possession May 1. Apply at No. 54 Greene-st.

FOR SALE—103 FEET WEST OF BROADWAY, on Houston-st., a plot of about 50 feet front, with two buildings that will pay a good interest. Terms easy. Apply to the owner, at No. 54 Greene-st., before 4 P. M. Brokerage allowed.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT BROWN-STONE house, (25x55x1 3,) four stories and extension; handsomest location in Jersey City, No. 8 Van Vorst-square, (No. 267 York-st.,) opposite the Park. Possession in April.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—FIVE LOTS ON NORTH-west corner of 4th-av. and 41st-st. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st., or No. 637 4th-av.

A LARGE ELEGANT HIGH-STOOP house and fine stable; the new furniture if desired; finest location on Murray Hill. For sale cheap. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS NEW FOUR-STORY high-stoop houses and lots Nos. 51 and 53 West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., splendidly finished with rosewood doors, &c. W. FANNING, No. 37 West 39th-st.

ATTRACTIVE PLACES AT SUMMIT, CHATHAM, MADISON AND MORRISTOWN—From $2,000 and upward. Will be shown, free of carriage hire. Call on JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

HOUSES FOR SALE AND TO LET IN various parts of the City; farms and country seats on Staten Island; money to loan on bond and mortgage; by VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

$9,000—MODERN THREE-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, in Morris-place, West 42d-st.; house 20x45, lot half the block. Apply at No. 217 Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house in Lexington-av., near 28th-st., in complete order; fine location. Apply to STEELE, RAYMOND & CO., No. 60 White-st.

FOR SALE—DWELLING-HOUSE NO. 49 CLINTON-place. Thoroughly built and in good order. Price, $18,500. J. L. DAWES, No. 135 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE BROWN-STONE HOUSES on Lexington-av. and 40th-st. J. M. COBURN.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE AT A MODERATE price, a three-story high-stoop house, with good surroundings, at least 23 feet front, on or near best part of 2d-av. Possession May 1, or before. THOMAS E. FISH, No. 25 Pine-st.

HOTELS.

MILLS HOUSE, CHARLESTON, S. C.

The proprietor has the pleasure to inform the traveling public that he has completed extensive alterations and improvements in the above establishment, and is now ready for the reception of guests. Regular communication is now open with Florida and all points South.

JOSEPH PURCELL.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,

Nassau, N. P., Bahamas.

The largest hotel in the West India Islands; rooms finely furnished; climate unequaled for invalids; average temperature during Summer months, 75 deg.; board per day from $3 to $3, American gold.

Inquire at Cunard Office, Bowling-green, New-York, for particulars.

J. M. STAPLES, Proprietor.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and have extracted teeth for over 15,000 patients, who have certified that it was done without pain. Gas pure and fresh every day. We never fail. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET FOR THREE MONTHS.—A nicely-furnished house, in 15th-st., near 5th-av., to rent to 1st of May next, with probability of a longer period, if desired. This is a desirable opportunity for any family wishing a pleasant residence in a convenient locality. Apply to W. H. MORRIS, No. 111 Water-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—AT HAVERSTRAW, Rockland County, the store and dwelling attached to the same, formerly occupied by Messrs. De Noyelles & Gurnee, being a first-class stand for business for an enterprising man. Inquire on the premises, or of H. HOLMAN, No. 357 3d-av.

CLUBS, HOTELS AND OTHERS.—TO lease for a term of years, the large building northwest corner of Broadway and 25th-st.; the corner store is rented for one year. Two stores could be made on Broadway, adjoining the corner. For full particulars and terms, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine-st.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS from the 1st of May next, the lot of land southeast corner of Broadway and Canal-st.; well located for banking or mercantile purposes. For dimensions and terms inquire of DAVID W. BRUCE, No. 13 Chambers-st.

TO LET—NO. 403 BROADWAY, FINE STORE and basement, 25x160; also first-class store and lofts near Grand-st., 50x112; others between Wall and 14th sts, for sale, lease and rent.
N. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

TO LET—A NEW HOUSE, ON THE NORTH side of 25th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs. Possession March 1. Apply only to Mr. VAN BRUNT, on the premises.

A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, CHILD AND nurse, wish board with private table, between 14th and 31st sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Address B. Y., Box No. 114 Times Office, stating price.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—SPLENDID light airy rooms, located at the corner of Fulton and Pineapple sts., Brooklyn. Apply to C. F. BLAKE, on the premises.

TO LET—ALL THE FOUR LOFTS IN THE building No. 254 Broadway. For terms and particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE finest suite of offices on Wall-st., in the neighborhood of the Stock Exchange and Sub-Treasury. Apply to GEORGE F. THOMAE, No. 12 Wall-st., up stairs.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OFFER A LARGE well-furnished room with board; terms moderate. No. 64 West 32d-st., (new No. 108.)

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE—THE CORNER on 5th-av., opposite Delmonico's, 48 by 100 feet. Apply to WM. H. GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOM, SUITABLE for a single gentleman; convenient to bath-room. No. 34 West 29th-st.

TO LET—DESK ROOM IN OFFICE NO. 8, NO. 5 Beekman-st., first floor over Park Bank.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—TWO YOUNG MEN DESIRE A large furnished room, gas and fire evenings, in a private family or good boarding-house, between Bleecker and 14th sts.; no change 1st of May; full board for one, partial for the other. A1 City references. Address BEV, Box No. 5,323 Post-office, City.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET WITH board a handsomely furnished parlor floor; also, can accommodate two or three gentlemen; house English basement; physicians office to let, with or without board. No. 180 East 10th-st. References required.

THREE LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED rooms to let, to gentlemen only, at No. 70 West 4th-st., opposite Washington-square. References required.

BOARD ON MURRAY HILL.—A FURnished front room on third floor. Unexceptionable reference given and required. Address W., Box No. 2,112 New-York Post-office.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS in suites or single, may be had by applying at No. 385 5th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County; a single family of four or five preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, O. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

LECTURES.

NEW LECTURE.

REV. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D.
SUBJECT: ROLL OF HONOR.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, at 8 o'clock, in the Reformed Dutch Church, West 21st-st., east of 6th-av. (Rev. Dr. Alex. R. Thomson's.)

Admission, 50c. Tickets for sale at Chas. Scribner & Co.'s, No. 654 Broadway, and at the door.

THE AGE AND THE MAN FOR IT.

A BEAU IDEAL OF CHARACTER.

Lecture by Rev. Dr. WILLETS, at the Lee-av. R. D. Church, corner of Lee-av. and Hewes-st., Brooklyn E. D., THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

Tickets 50 cents; for sale at the door.

PROF. AGASSIZ'S LECTURES—DELIVered by invitation of the New-York Association for the advancement of Science and Art. The course consisting of six lectures, will be delivered in the large hall of the Cooper Institute, as follows:

TUESDAY, Feb. 5. Subject—*The Geological Formation of the Valley of the Amazon.*
MONDAY, Feb. 11—*The River, its Basin and Tributaries.*
TUESDAY, Feb. 12—*The Ancient Glaciers in the Tropics.*
MONDAY, Feb. 18—*The Aquatic Animals of the Amazon.*
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20—*The Land Animals of South America.*
TUESDAY, Feb. 26—*The Monkeys and Native Inhabitants.*

Commencing at 8 o'clock each evening. Price of a ticket for the whole course $5, the number will be limited to the capacity of the hall. Tickets can be obtained at the following places: Milhau, Druggist, No. 183 Broadway; Hegeman & Co., Druggists, under the St. Nicholas Hotel; Appleton & Co., No. 443 Broadway; Scribner & Co., No. 654 Broadway; T. T. Green, Druggist, corner Broadway and 14th-st.; Caswell & Mack, Druggists, under Fifth-av. Hotel; American News Company, No. 119 Nassau-st.; H. B. Lane, *Times* Building, No. 41 Park-row. The rooms of the Association, Cooper Institute, second floor.

The tickets already subscribed, 800 in number, will be delivered immediately to the subscribers in person.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Free lecture THIS EVENING, at No. 161 5th-av., at 8 o'clock, by Rev. E. P. ROGERS, D. D. Subject—*History of the Merchant.* Young men and the public generally invited.

A. A. FAVARGER'S LAST FRENCH class of the season, at the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms, No. 161 5th-av., corner of 22d-st., is open to new members until THURSDAY, Jan. 31. Persons wishing to join the class should call at 3:30 o'clock, the exercises beginning at 3¾ o'clock.

BY REQUEST, REV. G. C. ESRAY WILL repeat his lecture on "American Manhood" in the St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, 53d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.

HON. HORACE GREELEY WILL LECture in the Greene-st. M. E. Church for the benefit of the Sunday-school, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, 1867, at 7¾ o'clock. Subject—*Self-Made Men.* Tickets 50 cents.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMERS FOR SALE.

One upper-cabin Screw Steamer, 155 feet long by 24½ beam.
One upper-cabin Screw Steamer, 175 feet long by 29½ feet beam.
One Screw Steamer, 145 feet long by 32 feet beam.
One Screw Steamer, 165 feet long by 23½ feet beam.
AND SEVERAL SCREW TUGS.
One upper-cabin Side-wheel Steamer, 245 feet long by 35 feet beam.
One upper-cabin Side-wheel steamer, 163 feet long by 26 feet beam
One upper-cabin Side-wheel Steamer, 148 feet long by 23 feet beam.
One upper-cabin Side-wheel Steamer, 185 feet long by 26½ feet beam.
One upper-cabin Side-wheel Steamer, 180 feet long by 25½ feet beam.
Also, other side-wheel Passenger Steamers and Tugs.
Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 171 Broadway, New-York.

THE OLD LINE.

SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.

Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 22 East River, (foot of Fulton-st.,) every SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.

WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains North and East at 11 P. M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A COPARTNERSHIP under the firm or name of HAY & BOLLES, for the transaction of a General Banking and Stock Commission business.

SILAS C. HAY.
JOHN G. BOLLES.
JAN. 28, 1867. No. 78 Broadway, No. 7 New-st.

MR. ELIAS WADE, JR., AND MR. JOHN N. AHMAN retire this day from our firm and from active business. Mr. HENRY F. SEWALL is authorized to sign for us by procuration.

GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.

THE FIRM OF SMITH & HEGEMAN is dissolved by the death of Mr. George R. Hegeman. The business will be continued by the undersigned.

GAMALIEL G. SMITH
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.

WILLIAM P. JAFFRAY BECOMES A member of our firm from this date.

E. S. JAFFRAY & CO
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

MR. CLARENCE STEWART BROWN is this day admitted as a partner in our several firms

BROWN BROTHERS & CO
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1 1867

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A CHANCE TO MAKE $25,000.—JUST ISsued, one of the most valuable of American patents. Demand universal; profits enormous; all the New-England territory sold in a lump; the right for New-York State offered cheap, for three days; would be exchanged for real estate. Apply at Room No. 75 Lovejoy's Hotel, corner of Park-row and Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—THE BUSINESS OF A MANUfacturing establishment, established over thirteen years; pays large profits, is doing a snug cash business. Reasons for selling, the proprietor has rich mining lands which he wishes to work. Address, with stamp inclosed, PERFUMER, New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—FIXTURES, FURNITURE AND 3½ years' lease of an oyster, liquor and dining saloon, 7 rooms and basement, near the Hudson River depot; first-rate business stand for an active man; long sickness the only reason for selling. No. 245 West 29th-st., near 9th-av.

A SPECIAL OR ACTIVE PARTNER wanted, with $5,000 capital, to join the advertiser in the wholesale coal business; has a good trade and perfect knowledge of the business. Address POTTSVILLE, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a gents furnishing-store, established 12 years; one of the best locations in Brooklyn, the present proprietor wishing to retire. Inquire of A. M. BENNETT, No. 244 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED without publicity or fee till divorce granted. Advice free. M. HOWES, Attorney, &c., No. 78 Nassau-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK

LAST NIGHTS FOR THE PRESENT OF MR. LESTER WALLACK'S SERIES OF PERFORMANCES, AND OF "OURS!"

In consequence of approaching NOVELTIES.

TO-NIGHT will be performed the comic drama of

"OURS!"

With all the splendid effect of CAST, SCENERY, MUSIC AND COSTUMES.

In preparation, and will speedily be produced, an ENTIRELY NEW PIECE written expressly for this theatre.

Due notice will be given of the first appearance of MR. J. W. WALLACK.

Doors open at 7¼, performance commences at 8.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers, Messrs. Mark Smith and Lewis Baker

THIS EVENING

will be presented for the first time in America, and original adaptation from the French by L. R. Beneux, of the Grand, Romantic and Spectacular Drama, in four acts and seven tableaux, entitled a

BIRD OF PARADISE,

which will be produced with entirely new Scenery, by G. Morgan and R. Farren. New and appropriate music by Tissington. Magnificent Wardrobe by R. Williams. Full Corps de Ballet, under the direction of M. A. GROSSI.

Machinery by Denham and assistants.

Properties by Duverney and Yeamans.

The whole under the direction of MISS SALLIE A. HINCKLEY, with a great cast of characters:

THE MAGICIAN'S CAVE!
THE GARDENS OF NIKOBAR!
THE PASS IN THE FORESTS OF BOHEMIA!
THE PALACE OF DREAMS!
GRAND SQUARE IN GRENADA!
DREAMLAND!

For synopsis of of Ballet, Incidents, &c., see programmes.

Seats may be secured six days in advance.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, ADJOINING FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.

GEO. H. GRIFFIN......Manager.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS. CROWDED HOUSES.

This Palace Opera-house nightly thronged with the elite to welcome back their favorite, GEORGE CHRISTY.

The Manager will spare neither pains nor expense to present the patrons of this establishment with New Faces, New Acts, New Music, New Stories, in short, the most finished and artistic entertainment in the City.

First appearance of the great English artist, Mr. OSCAR BURBANK, and DICK SANDS, the Champion Dancer of the world.

Second week of JOHN COLLINS, the inimitable Bone Player, Mr. CHARLES HENRY, the Sweet Balladist, every evening; Morrison, Shattuck, Abbott, Hughes, Hogan and a host of others in Farces, Songs and Dances; CHRISTY and GRIFFIN in new and original acts.

Scenes at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, Medical Student, Pathetic Ballad, Mountain Tragedy, Naughty, Naughty Girls, Happiest Couple Out, &c., &c.

First night of The-O-Door Tom-a-toes Grand Orchestra, Sig. George Chrispino, Mad. Red Pepper, Abbottino and Sig. Carlos Fore-Most.

MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2½ P. M.

F. & C.
IRVING HALL,

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 2, 1867.
BEBEE, STRINI, WEHLI, STERLING, HILL, ABELLA.

VALENTINE VOUSDEN,

THE GREAT POLYNATIONAL MIMIC, THIS EVENING.
and Thursday, Friday and Saturday Evenings.
Clinton Hall, (Opera House,) Astor-place.

PROTEUS, PROTEUS, PROTEUS.
PROTEUS, PROTEUS, PROTEUS.
PROTEUS, PROTEUS, PROTEUS.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—DR. HEBBARD lectures THIS EVENING on *The Throat, Chest, Diaphragm and Lungs.* The voice, hoarseness, bronchitis, ("brown critters") cough, "raising," asthma, consumption—many kinds. How to breathe. What to breathe. Ventilation. How to sleep. Pure air. Who are strong, who are weak, who are long-lived. Inspiration, enthusiasm, &c. Tickets 50 cents.

UNION HALL, BROADWAY AND 23D-ST.—BUNYAN TABLEAUX. Largest Panorama in the world.
Open every night at 7; commencing at 7¾.
Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.
Matinee Wednesday and Saturday, at 3 o'clock.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

Goldsmith

Penmanship, Book-keeping and Business Affairs, No. 756 Broadway. SPECIAL NOTICE.—Positively last two days for securing tuition at half price for the ensuing term, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Jan. 30 and 31. Open until 9 o'clock.

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French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 34 West 32d-st. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S

Classical French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—AT CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.—Eighteen instructors; eight departments; $300 a year. No extras (except piano music.) Term opens April 15. Lewis' gymnasium for ladies; military drill for gents. Every facility for the very best Christian education.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE, for young gentlemen from 7 to 18 years. Day and boarding scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Complete instruction; gymnastics. Circulars at CHRISTERN'S, No. 863 Broadway, or at the Institute, Broadway and 93d-st.
PROF. E. FEZANDIE, Director.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A COLlegiate School for Young Ladies, at Riverdale, on the Hudson. The second session of the present school-year will begin Feb. 6. For information or circulars, address the Rector, Rev. EDWARD M. PECKE, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &C., FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teaches Book-keeping practically, as used in the best New-York houses. He also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling, and makes elegant business penmen.

CHILDREN, ADULT PUPILS, INSTRUCTed by a visiting or resident governess, French, German, Latin, piano, sciences, mathematics, literature; (strictly first-class patronage;) very superior attainments and method. Address GOVERNESS, Station G.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, NEAR PEEKSKILL, N. Y.—The second term of this school will commence on Jan. 29. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., Late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, Principal.

VALUABLE SCHOOL FURNITURE FOR sale, comprising black walnut desks, &c. Address A. GRAVES, No. 145 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, or No. 2 Dey-st., New-York.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL.—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

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A LADY OF LONG EXPERIENCE AS A teacher in some of the best schools in the City, who has a few hours unoccupied, desires a few pupils at their residences. She instructs in Latin, French, (which she speaks fluently) the higher mathematics, usual English branches and drawing; the best of testimonials given. Address Miss E., Station D.

WANTED—A RESIDENT TEACHER. A graduate; of an English University, to teach classics and the English branches in a boarding school, near the City; an Englishman preferred. Address, Box No. 5,091 Post-office.

WANTED—A TUTOR TO INSTRUCT TWO lads in the English branches. Inquire between 6 and 8 o'clock P. M., at No. 36 West 14th-st., New-York.

FURNITURE.

REMOVAL.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
NO. 277 CANAL-ST.,

MANUFACTURERS OF WALNUT, CHESTNUT and fine ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, will remove about the 1st of March to their new and spacious warerooms, corner of Spring and Crosby sts., one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels.

We have at present the largest and best stock of CHAMBER FURNITURE of any house in this City, which we will sell prior to our removal at a very great reduction in prices.

SINGER'S SPRING BEDS—THE STANDard. Used by best hotels; free from bugs; clean, luxurious. Sold everywhere. Warerooms 215 Centre-st.

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AT NO. 47 CEDAR-ST.—CARRIAGES, HARness, &c.—A large stock of first-class work at a sacrifice; two light coupe rockaways, one light express wagon, buggies, phaetons, &c.; also one Portland sleigh cheap. JNO. M. TUFTS, JR., No. 47 Cedar-st.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

A FINE PAIR OF DARK BROWN CARriage horses, perfectly sound and kind, for sale, on account of the owner going away. Apply at the stable rear of corner of 5th-av. and 16th-st.

WANTED—TO HIRE FOR A FEW MONTHS A close carriage in good order for private use. Address T. H. S., Box No. 3,479 Post-office.

COAL.

COKE $8 50 PER CHALDRON IN THE yard at the Manhattan Gas Works, foot of West 18th-st. and foot of East 14th-st. Delivered at $9 50 per chaldron by CRAPPER & BURR, [illegible] st. and JOHN SMITH, corner of [illegible] 15th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION,

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND DRAMA.

LAST DAY BUT THREE of the talented comedienne,

MRS. G. C. HOWARD,

in her original personation of TOPSEY, TOPSEY, TOPSEY. EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2—EVENING AT 7 3-4, in the great American drama of

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,

On exhibition at all hours, the ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS, INCLUDING A GIRAFFE OVER 15 FEET HIGH, OVER 3,000 SPECIMENS of Heads, Horns, Tusks and Skins of rare African Animals, captured by GORDON CUMMING, the GREAT LION-SLAYER.

GIANT AND GIANTESS, TWO DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL, LEOPARD CHILD, FOUR LIVING BROOK TROUT, weighing 20 pounds. COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, HISTORICAL RELICS, and

OVER 350,000 OTHER CURIOSITIES.

Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

MONDAY, Feb. 4, will be produced a MAGNIFICENT, RELIGIOUS, HISTORICAL, SPECTACULAR, ZOOLOGICAL DRAMA, written by Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, and in which the LIVING WILD ANIMALS will be conspicuously displayed.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager......WM. WHEATLEY
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, 1867.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-THIRD PERFORMANCE OF THE BLACK CROOK,

with Jarrett & Palmer's celebrated PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE, AND THE GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.

On this occasion will be presented NEW DANCES, NEW COSTUMES, NEW MUSIC, &c.

TWENTY-FOURTH GRAND MATINEE, SATURDAY, Feb. 2, at 1 o'clock.

ADMISSION TO MATINEE:

Parquet and Dress Circle	$1
Family Circle	50c.

Curtain rises at night at 7¾; at Matinee, 1.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT......Director

MATINEES AT 2½, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE HORSE COMEDY, EVERY NIGHT AT 8,

and at the Matinees, will be presented a brilliant programme of EXCITING ACTS IN THE RING, introducing the greatest of equestriennes, MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG, and all the principal artists of the MATCHLESS CIRCUS TROUPE.

To conclude with the great horse-comedy of the JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

STEINWAY HALL—THIS EVENING.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30, at 8 o'clock.

TWELFTH WEDNESDAY POPULAR CONCERT.

S. F. HARRISON, Director.

MME. PAREPA, the celebrated Prima Donna, will sing Beethoven Grand Scena, "AH PERFIDO,"

"Things that are Brightest," by Wallace, and "The Bird that Came in Spring," by Benedict.

Mr. CARL ROSA, Violinist, Will play "Fantasia de Ballet," by De Beriot. "Evening Song," by Schumann, and "Caprice Fantastique," by Hauser.

Mr. S. B. MILLS, Pianist, Will play "Murmuring Fountains," and the "Racokzy March," by Liszt.

THE ORCHESTRA Will perform "Les Charmes de Voyage," by Lobe, Overture to "William Tell," by Rossini, Quartette from "Martha," by Flotow, and the "Madeline Waltz," by Wehli.

THEO. THOMAS, Conductor. G. W. COLBY, at the Piano. Reserved seats, $1.

For sale at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway; Raliman's Ticket Office, No. 112 Broadway, and Steinway Hall, and at the door this evening.

PROTEUS, PROTEUS, PROTEUS.
PROTEUS, PROTEUS, PROTEUS.
PROTEUS, PROTEUS, PROTEUS.

HARTZ'S TEMPLE OF MYSTERY,

Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway.

THIS EVENING at 8—SATURDAY at 2.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF THE PRESENT PROGRAMME.

"THE BASKET TRICK," "GOBLIN HEAD," with the WONDROUS HAT and other feats.

Admission, 50c.; reserved seats, $1; for sale at the Hall from 9 till 4. Doors open at 7¼. Matinee, doors open at 1½. The Chickering piano is used at these seances.

STEINWAY'S ROOMS.

FRIDAY, Feb. 1, at 3 o'clock,
CARL WOLFSOHN SEVENTH BEETHOVEN MATINEE,
On which occasion will be played the celebrated MOONLIGHT SONATA.

Single Tickets $1. Subscription Tickets for the remaining Matinees, $3.

GREAT EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

H. W. DERBY'S NEW ART ROOMS, No. 845 Broadway, opposite Wallack's Theatre, including the original ROSA BONHEUR'S World-renowned "HORSE FAIR," And 150 other SUPERB WORKS OF ART, Formerly the private collection of W. P. WRIGHT, Esq., of New-Jersey.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cts.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.

Reserved Seats for all Theatres, Operas, Concerts, Balls, &c., can be obtained at the THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

THE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS, by AMERICAN ARTISTS, made by S. P. AVERY during the past fifteen years, is now on exhibition daily during this week, and on the last three evenings, at LEEDS' New Galleries, No. 817 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. They will be sold Feb. 4, at 7½ P. M.

RESERVED SEATS FOR BOOTH, WINTER GARDEN, and BLACK CROOK, NIBLO'S, can be had at RAYNER'S, No. 535 BROADWAY.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY,

No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

SECOND QUARTER.—Classes for beginners are now forming. Inclose 25 cents for a pamphlet containing the German.

Send $2 for a ticket to the GRAND SOIREE DANSANTE, to take place at the BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 12.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,

No. 212 5th-av., New-York.

Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 82 5th-av., southwest corner of 14th-st. Open TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

Ladies, 2 to 4 P. M.; Misses and Masters, 4 to 6 P. M.; Gentlemen, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, 8 to 10 P. M.

NEW CLASSES ARE NOW FORMING.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway

DECKER BROTHERS,
NO. 91 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.

TO THE PUBLIC.

A careful and official search made at the United States Patent-office in Washington has proved that no PATENT FOR AN IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES was ever granted by the United States to any person by the name of Decker, EXCEPT TO THE MEMBERS of the firm of DECKER BROTHERS, of New-York City. The public are, therefore, again cautioned against buying any Decker Patent Piano not having been manufactured by DECKER BROTHERS, No. 91 Bleecker-st., New-York, and not having on the iron plate on the left hand side, in raised letters, the words,

DECKER BROTHERS' PATENT,
JUNE, 1863.

NEW PATENT PIANOS.

RAVEN & BACON, Manufacturers of PIANO-FORTES with PATENT COMBINATION SOUNDING-BOARDS, patented Aug. 14, 1866. This invention, introduced exclusively into our Pianos, is of the greatest advantage to the tone of the instruments, as it affects the sounding-board—the very soul of the Piano—and produces thereby a pure liquid tone, greatly superior in quality and power to that of the ordinary Piano. The sounding-board, released from its connection with the piano-case, and resting upon under sounding-boards, is relieved from the rigidity caused by such connection, and its vibratory quality greatly increased. All lovers of this eminently household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment.

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WATERS' SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS, the best manufactured, to let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Old pianos taken in exchange. Liberal discount to teachers and clergymen. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, N. Y. HORACE WATERS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree. Pianos to let.
Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS, No. 94 Walker-st., New-York.
Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

MASON & HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS OF CABINET ORGANS.—Salesrooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, where may be found the largest assortment of instruments of this class in the country. Prices, $75, or less, to $1,000 each.

PIANOS.—UNRIVALED FOR TONE AND touch, at very moderate prices. A large assortment of squares and uprights to rent at low rates. BRISTOW & HARDENBROOK, No. 147 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

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PIANOS TO LET AND SOLD ON INSTALLments, at the manufactory, Nos. 181 and 183 East 21st-st. L. P. CUMMINGS.

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WINTER GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager	W. STUART.
Stage Manager	J. G. HANLEY.
Treasurer	H. J. JACKSON.

THIS EVENING
will be presented Shakespeare's play of
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
as
SHYLOCK,
being the third of the
BOOTH GRAND REVIVALS!

in which the same effort that found such crowning encouragement in the revivals of Hamlet and Richelieu by Mr. Booth will be continued, by combining splendor of production with historical correctness, and by a more strictly pictorial arrangement of the ordinary stage resources, and by the fidelity, appropriateness and superior execution of the several means of scenic illusion to carry out the spirit of the play into the most minute details, and thus advance the drama as a branch of literature and art. Every endeavor has been made to place the well-known types of character in the hands best fitted to sustain them; and with this view, in addition to the regular company, engagements have been made with Mme. METHUA SCHELLER, Mr. BARTON HILL, and Mr. J. NEWTON GOTTHOLD.

The following is the distribution of the characters:

Duke of Venice	W. Donaldson
Prince of Arragon, Suitor to Portia	James Duff
Antonio, the merchant of Venice	M. W. Leffingwell
Bassanio, his friend	J. Newton Gotthold
Gratiano, Friends to Antonio and Bassanio.	Barton Hill.
Salanio,	W. Nelson Decker
Salarino,	Henry L. Hinton
Lorenzo, in love with Jessica	Marshall Oliver
Shylock, a Jew	Edwin Booth
Tubal, a Jew, his friend	J. Duell
Launcelot Gobbo, a clown	W. S. Andrews
Old Gobbo, father to Launcelot	W. Davidge
Salerio, a messenger	Claude D. Burroughs
Leonardo, servant to Bassanio	H. Hogan
Balthazar, servant to Portia	J. Sutton
Portia, a rich heiress	Marie Methua Scheller
Nerissa, her waiting-woman	M. Cushing
Jessica, daughter to Shylock	J. Morton

Magnificoes of Venice, officers of the court of justice, jailers, servants and other attendants.

The scenery embraces—

1. The Rialto, Venice, by	C. W. WITHAM
2. A Venetian Street	C. W. WITHAM
3. Church of San Giovanni, by	C. W. WITHAM
4. The Place of St. Mark, Venice, by	C. W. WITHAM
5. A Hall of Portia's House, by	J. HILLIARD
6. A Garden in Genoa	J. HILLIARD
7. Hall of the Greek Senate, by	C. W. WITHAM

The music, which has been expressly composed and arranged for the occasion, by
Mr. ROBERT STOEPEL,
Embraces—
1. OVERTURE—"The Merchant of Venice."
2. QUADRILLE on Songs of Shakespeare, including "Under the Greenwood Tree," "Where the Bee Sucks," "When Daisies Pied," "Sigh no More, Ladies," "We Fly by Night!"
3. CARNIVAL GALOP.
4. GONDOLA SERENADE.
5. TARANTELLA.

The costumes have been prepared by Mrs. BOHANON and assistants.

The properties and appointments by Messrs. DUELL and KEOGH.

The machinery by Messrs. TUTTLE, LEO and assistants.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 7¾.

Box office open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 30,
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE
of the most most brilliant and successful season of
GRAND ENGLISH OPERA
ever recorded in this City.
LAST TIME POSITIVELY OF THE CELEBRATED RICHINGS TROUPE
in Wallace's delightful Opera of
MARITANA.
MARITANA.
MARITANA.

Messrs. CAMPBELL, CASTLE, PEAKS, ARNOLD, &c.; Miss CAROLINE RICHINGS, Miss ZELDA HARRISON and Mme. BOUDINOT in the principal roles.

TO-MORROW (Thursday) EVENING, last representation of Balfe's charming Opera, the ROSE OF CASTILE.

FRIDAY—Farewell Benefit of Miss RICHINGS.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee, Director and Manager......G. L. FOX

RICHARD THE THIRD.
Richard..W. H. Whalley. Lady Ann..Miss Herring.
IRELAND AS IT IS.
RAGGED PAT..(with songs,) Miss FANNY HERRING.

PROTEUS, PROTEUS, PROTEUS.
PROTEUS, PROTEUS, PROTEUS.
PROTEUS, PROTEUS, PROTEUS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MAX MARETZEK'S ITALIAN OPERA.
FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.
THURSDAY, Jan. 31, 1867,
FRA DIAVOLO.

Kellogg, Testa, Mazzolini, Bernardi, Fossati, Dubreul and Georgio Ronconi.

The sale of seats commences THIS MORNING, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music and at Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, New-York.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,

No. 720 Broadway.

The screaming burlesque of CINDER-LEON the DEMON DANCE at 9:30 by the MADAGASCAR only Leon, Kellitante Seymourgah, BALLET TROUPE Allenalini, Pricini and Coryphees. DEMON DANCE in addition to a programme never MERMAID DANCE equaled, crowds the house nightly. CINDER-LEON

MR. JEROME HOPKINS'

Fourth Concert for the ORPHEON FREE CHORAL SCHOOL FUND, on THURSDAY EVENING this week, at Steinway Hall. The following eminent artists have kindly volunteered: Mme. De Lussan, Miss McNab, (Contralto,) Messrs. J. A. Dawson and Eugene Trastour, (Pianists,) Mr. H. Mollenhauer, (Violoncello.) Conductor, Mr. W. DRESSLER. Tickets 50 cents; sold only by Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway. N. B.—All Apres-midi tickets are good for the evening concert.

Manager......O. N. SNOW

FIRE DEPARTMENT BALL.

The Thirty-eighth Annual Ball of the late Volunteer Fire Department will take place at the Academy of Music, corner of 14th-st. and Irving-place, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, 1867. Tickets $5 each, admitting a gentleman and two ladies; extra lady's ticket, $2; to be procured as usual of the officers or any member of the Committee.

The proceeds, as heretofore, will be applied to the relief of the widows and orphans of our deceased associates, who nobly sacrificed their lives in striving to protect the lives and property of their fellow-citizens.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, President,
No. 502 Broadway.
JAMES F. WENMAN, Secretary, No. 146 Pearl-st.
A. J. DELATOUR, Treasurer, No. 25¼ Wall-st.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York or sent by mail, free of postage. Address Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

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PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Continued from First Page.

The fact once established and promulgated that the public service is a career that is open to all who possess certain well-defined qualifications, and that all those who prove themselves thus qualified can have either a place in the public service and a certificate of fitness for such place, will raise the standard of excellence in all the schools and colleges in the country. The certificate of the Commissioners will have the same advantage over the diploma of a college as the bill of a National Bank has over that of a State institution; it will have currency throughout the country by virtue of the national indorsement. Education is thus stimulated and nationalized; the result will be felt in every family in the nation, and the benefit will inure to the whole people, and not alone to the educated individuals. When it was proposed to introduce this system into the British service JOHN STUART MILL wrote thus:

> "The proposal to select candidates for the civil service of Government by a competitive examination appears to me to be one of those great public improvements the adoption of which would form an era in history."

It must be admitted that there still exists in this Government, with all its popular tendencies, some vestige of the thing once called "patronage." The word is used in connection with almost every appointment. The appointing officer, President or Secretary, thinks that he has "patronage," and is using it whenever he orders a Commission to be made out. Those who sign "the papers" of the fortunate recipient of the commission also think that they are patrons, and that the appointee is an officer of their own creation. The poor recipient of the commission finds before him a divided duty. The first to the Administration, the next to his friends who recommended his appointment, and who may, if he does not serve them, require his removal, and the appointment of some other more subservient. In most cases, the interests of the Government and of the politicians are adverse, and the appointee finds that he must choose between two masters or patrons; the high appointing officer representing the Government on the one side, and his political friends and backers on the other. The Collectorship of the port of New-York is a notable example of this class of cases. This measure proposes to extirpate, eradicate, or, in plain Saxon, dig up, root out and throw aside any, every and all kinds of "patronage" in appointments to the public service. The word, the thing, the act, have no place in a republic. In other countries and in past ages government was the patrimony of princes, the heritage of kings; here and now it is the inheritance of the people. Unto every man who casts a ballot in this country is remitted at every election say his portion of the sovereignty of this great nation. The political career is open to all; the public service should be a career equally accessible. There is no place for "patronage" in our system; it is a felo-de-se in itself. In practice it is a great public injury. "It 'curseth' him that gives and him that takes." The assumed right of control by one class of public servants over another, on other than meritorious grounds, ought not to be tolerated. The people do not elect A B President in order that he may have the privilege, the "patronage," of quartering all his relations and personal and political friends upon the Treasury, but because they believe that their Government will be best administered by him. Inherent in the common sense of the people is the maxim concerning government: "That which is best administered is best," and the people demand that in their Government, which this is, all obstructions to the best administration shall be removed. The best way of doing this has seemed to us to be the securing of the services of the best administrators. When merit is the key that opens the gate to a career in the public service, the "patronage" which has introduced fullness, mediocrity, laziness and profligacy into it becomes extinct. Another feature of this bill is, that it authorizes the heads of Departments to designate certain offices for which women, as well as men may compete. There are already hundreds of women in the public service, all of whom come within this class of temporary appointments, who have no clearly-defined duties and no certain tenure of office. It has been the fashion of late to decry them and to underrate the value of their services, and even to urge the dismissal of all of them. But here, as in all other branches of the service, the evils complained of are incident to the mode of appointment. They are thrust without previous training into places sought for them, and are retained under lax discipline, and the result is what might be expected of persons who have no hope of the recognition of merit or of the reward of promotion, and who are continually admonished that they may be dismissed at any time without notice and without cause. But once open and secure this career to them and the result is not doubtful. In many branches of the service, as in many branches of teaching, they will succeed to the exclusion of males, and at far less expense to the Government. In other branches they must yield altogether, or succeed only in rare instances, as they now do in sculpture, poetry, and in the arts and sciences. The fact that some do succeed, even under the adverse circumstances now surrounding the attempt, may, under the stimulant of an assured career, and through education and emulation bring forward thousands of those who are now languishing for want of employment. The prejudice against the employment of women in the public service is only another mode of expressing the feeling that labor is a degradation, which feeling and prejudice it is one of the duties of the free people of this republic to extirpate thoroughly and forever. It may be asked how are young persons to become trained for the performance of the duties of these public offices? Let it be known that certain qualifications are required for admission into the service, and there will be no lack of schools to furnish the training. We have already schools and branches of collegiate education which furnish the teaching upon most subjects where practical wants and scientific knowledge meet each other. It is one of the healthiest signs of these times that every educational want is supplied almost as soon as made known, and that our universities throw wide their gates to all seekers of knowledge, and make thorough search for and give due rewards to those who can give the desired instruction. In every other country where this educational training has been regarded as preliminary to employment in the public service, schools have sprung up and universities have proposed to furnish the required education, and we do not admit that we are behind any other nation in educational skill. This system, if adopted, will call into existence new branches of study in those schools which endeavor to meet the wants of the times—I mean not alone the study of the principles of our Constitution, but of political science, the science of government, which few have mastered, and fewer still have presumed to teach, but which the exigencies of our times demand should be reduced to its elements, and expressed in the "hand-book" for all who present themselves for admission into the public service. Not inferior to the advantages expected to be derived from the proposed mode of admission into the service is that which will be due to the subsequent discipline. The rules and regulations under which each public servant labors will be constantly before him; the causes for which he may be suspended or removed will be impressed upon his memory; the certainty that no amount of personal or political influence can prevent charges being preferred against him if he violates these rules, or retain him in his place if he is found guilty of their violation, and the assurance of reward or promotion if he excels in the performance of his duties, will tend to make him observant, exact, faithful, diligent, earnest and laborious. All these influences will create in the civil service that great stimulant to success so potent among companions in arms; that *esprit du corps*, that enthusiastic endeavor for success, which infuses a zeal in the career of arms and enwreathes it with the emblems of honor, although the pathways of its renown are more often the roads to death than to living success. Who can calculate the dynamic force of this power in the civil administration? We know what it is in war and under the flag. Let us utilize it and make it honorable in time of peace and in aid of peace. I am aware that during all the time I have been explaining the provisions and scope of this bill the question has pressed itself upon the mind of every listener, how do you propose to secure the required degree of talent in these Commissioners who are to form the Central Board and adjudicate upon the qualifications of all candidates; and how do you expect to prevent their acting upon political considerations in the selection of officers? Are you not constituting *imperium in imperio*, which may lead to abuses as great as those sought to be remedied? This commission should undoubtedly be in good hands; and if constituted we must rely upon the President and the Senate in placing it in such hands, in the first instance, and keeping it there hereafter. There is a wide field from which to select these Commissioners. I could name at least twenty fit competent persons who would enter upon these duties with enthusiasm, and discharge them without reproach. I trust that the President and the Senate know many more. The proposed compensation is large enough to command the services of the most accomplished educators, men skilled in the arts of war and peace, and none others ought to be admitted into these offices. And no one need fear that the power of appointment will be attempted to be taken from the heads of departments and vested in these Commissioners, or that the Board will become a political instrument under the provisions of this bill. It gives them no political power or authority whatever. They merely select a class of persons from whom appointments are to be made, and they have no power to determine whether any incumbent of office should be removed, except upon trial after charges regularly preferred. They are, as before intimated, merely the assay officers in this great mint of mind and character, and they have no inducement to betray their high trust. I do not fear the result of the mode of appointment provided in the bill. We have no fault to find with the appointees for similar Commissions, and I doubt not both President and Senate will be desirous of procuring the services of the best men. Nor am I disturbed by the cost of the proposed Commission. The salaries may reach $20,000, and the expenses much more, in each year. A great portion, if not the whole of this sum, will be paid by the fees required of the applicants. But this sum is not equal to what has been paid in each year for many years for the expenses of investigating committees, whose reports have indeed exposed great rascality in the public service, but whose recommendations have led to very few enactments of positive law. If this Commission can even approximately keep the rogues out of the public service, it will save tenfold more than all its expenses, and even more than all the proposed increase of salaries. In place of investigations which lead to nothing, we shall have reports of the actual working of our reformed system in all its parts and details, with such recommendations as the officers who execute it may suggest for its improvement. The element of arbitrary power does not enter into the system. And by improving the quality and character of the public servants it is expected that the retrenchment and expense will be at least one-third and probably one-half of what is now paid, with a gain of fifty per cent. in efficiency. If our civil servants are appointed from their "official aptitude," as shown by their test examinations, and not from political or personal favor, it is safe to say that the Government will save all it now has to pay, or submit to be plundered for, by means of arrangements which hereafter could have no existence. Thus, made this proposed system will stimulate education and bring the best attainable talent into the public service. It will place that service above all considerations of locality, favoritism, patronage, or party, and will give it permanence and the character of nationality as distinct from its present qualities of insecurity and of centralized power. A career will be opened to all who wish to serve the Republic; and although its range is limited, yet success in it will be an admitted qualification for that higher and more laborious and uncertain competition before the people, if any one should be tempted to enter upon it. The nation will be better served; the Government will be more stable and better administered; property will be more secure; personal rights more sacred, and the Republic more respected and powerful. The great experiment of self-government, which our fathers initiated, will have another of its alien elements of discord removed from it, and in its administration, in peace as well as in war, will have become a grand success.

After Mr. JENCKES' speech, the further consideration of the bill was postponed till after the morning hour, which commenced at 1:30 o'clock.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Speaker announced that he had appointed Mr. FARNSWORTH to fill the vacancy on the Joint Committee on Reconstruction caused by the leave of absence granted to his colleague, Mr. WASHBURNE.

AGRICULTURE.

Mr. BIDWELL, Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, announced that he would at an early day introduce a bill to reorganize the Agricultural Department.

Mr. RITTER, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported a bill to restrict the Agricultural Department to the purchase for distribution only of such seeds, plants and flowers as are not common in the United States.

The bill gave rise to some discussion, Mr. WASHBURNE, of Indiana, and Mr. HILL opposing the principle of the bill, and Messrs. RITTER, WENTWORTH and KELLEY advocating it; the latter supporting it on the ground that it was revolutionary and radical, and would lead to a reorganization of the department. On motion of Mr. HILL, the bill was laid on the table.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

On motion of Mr. DONNELLY, the Secretary of the Interior was requested to furnish information relative to the late massacre of United States troops at Fort Philip Kearny, and to the causes which produced the same. Also, to the causes that in his judgment have led to the present alarming condition of our relations with the Indian tribes of the interior.

Mr. WINDOM, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported back adversely bills to indemnify citizens of Washington Territory and Oregon for property destroyed by Indians in 1865 and 1866; for the better organization of Indian affairs in Arizona Territory, and for the relief of F. CULVER, late Special Agent and Commissioner to regulate a treaty with certain tribes. It was laid on the table.

Mr. WINDOM, from the same Committee, reported back the House bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to adopt measures to obtain possession of the whole, or as much as may be necessary of Round Valley, California, so as to render the reservation now established there of suitable extent for the accommodation of the Indians, and appropriating $100,000 therefor.

Mr. SPALDING made the objection that, as the bill made an appropriation, it must first be considered in Committee of the Whole.

The Speaker sustained the objection, and the bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. In answer to a question by Mr. BIDWELL as to when it would come up for consideration, the Speaker said it would hardly be reached this Congress.

Mr. WINDOM, from same Committee, reported back, with amendments, the Senate bill to provide for an annual inspection into Indian affairs.

Mr. MORRILL suggested that this bill was a very important one, and should not be put on its passage without being printed. He asked Mr. WINDOM whether it would not involve an annual expenditure of $100,000.

Mr. WINDOM replied that the annual expenditure involved would be not more than $40,000, and would save nearly half as many millions.

Mr. SCHENCK spoke of the necessity of transferring the charge of Indian affairs back to the War Department, where it had been originally, and of the change, which had made the Indian Department a nest of thieves.

During the discussion the morning hour expired, and the bill went over till to-morrow in the morning hour.

EXECUTIVE DOCUMENTS.

The Speaker presented Executive documents, as follows:

The report of the Secretary of State in reference to attempted compromise to certain suits instituted in the English Courts in behalf of the United States against FRAZIER, TRENHOLM & Co., alleged agents of the so-called Confederate States. It was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The report from the Secretary of State in answer to the House resolution of the 24th of January, asking information in relation to the removal of the Protestant Church or religious assembly meeting at the American Embassy at Rome, by order of the Roman Government, stating that the Department had received no information concerning the subject. It was referred to the same Committee.

Also from the President of the United States, with copies of telegraphic dispatches, &c., respecting the New-Orleans riot, which was referred to the Select Committee on New-Orleans Riots.

THE PENSION BILL.

Mr. PERHAM, from the Committee of Conference on the bill in relation to pensions, reported that the Committee had agreed. The report was concurred in.

THE PRINTING COMMITTEE.

On motion of Mr. LAFLIN, the Committee on Printing was authorized to employ a clerk. He stated as a reason therefore, the business imposed on the Committee by the inquires referred to it in reference to the *Congressional Globe*, and in reference to the reorganization of the public printing office.

GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. POMEROY in the chair, on the General Appropriation bills. The Committee first took up the bill making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions for the year ending June 30, 1868, and ordered the same to be reported to the House with a recommendation that it do pass. The bill appropriates: For invalid pensions under various acts, $10,000,000; for pensions of widows' children, mothers and sisters of soldiers, $23,000,000; for navy pensions to widows' children, mothers and sisters, $280,000. Total, $33,280,000.

THE CASE OF MR. HARVEY, OUR MINISTER TO PORTUGAL.

The Committee next took up the Diplomatic and Consular Bill.

Mr. NIBLACK moved an amendment to insert an appropriation for the salary of the Minister to Portugal.

Mr. STEVENS explained that Congress had, at the last session, struck out the appropriation for that salary because the incumbent of that post, Mr. HARVEY, had written a letter of fulsome eulogy on the President and most vulgar abuse of Congress. This letter had been sent to the President, and the President deemed it so good a thing that he sent it to a New-York paper and had it published. The House had called on the Secretary of State for a copy of the letter so as to ascertain its authenticity, and the Secretary had furnished it. It was a most vulgar, abusive, foul attack on Congress. This was the same Mr. HARVEY who was believed to have communicated to the enemy information on the eve of the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and in consequence of which the Union Senators, two or three days after his appointment was confirmed, called on the President and asked that his appointment be withdrawn. The President, however, in the goodness of his heart, suffered HARVEY to remain, and he was at his post now in defiance of the will of Congress. He (Mr. STEVENS) hoped he would be allowed to pay his own expenses. It he choose to stay there till doomsday let him stay. The best place he could be was out of the country.

Mr. RAYMOND expressed his confidence that the letter referred to did not deserve the characterization given to it by the gentleman from Pennsylvania. He recalled no language in that letter which ascribed to Congress corrupt motives, or which could properly be styled foul and vulgar abuse of Congress. It should be borne in mind, too, that it was a strictly private letter, written by Mr. HARVEY to the Secretary of State as a personal friend, and that had it not been for the act of the Secretary of State, and, perhaps, for his own (Mr. RAYMOND'S) agency the letter would never have been published. If anybody was to be punished for the publication of that letter, it was certainly not Mr. HARVEY. As to the charge in reference to Mr. HARVEY'S giving information to the rebels, it should be remembered that Mr. LINCOLN had investigated the charge and had refused to withdraw the appointment of Mr. HARVEY.

Mr. HALE inquired whether Mr. STEVENS charged President LINCOLN with complicity in the treasonable conducted imputed to Mr. HARVEY.

Mr. STEVENS replied in the negative. He did not put this action against Mr. HARVEY on the ground of his expressing an opinion differing from that of Congress, but on [illegible] vulgar abuse of Congress, and because Mr. HARVEY had behaved like a blackguard in the matter.

Mr. MAYNARD asked whether there was not a simple explanation of Mr. HARVEY'S dispatch on the eve of the bombardment of Fort Sumter, namely: that the object was to let the rebel authorities know the intentions of the Government, so that if a collision occurred, they would be put clearly and manifestly in the wrong.

Mr. BANKS replied substantially in the affirmative. As to abolishing the office, he showed that that could not be done with a proper observance of international courtesy to Portugal. No person, however, should require a man to be retained as a representative of the Government abroad, who had published a recommendation that one department of the Government should proceed against another department of the Government by force. Therefore Congress had done last session the only thing left for it to do, in directing the Executive, under no circumstances, to continue the payment of his salary.

Mr. SCHENCK took strong ground against Mr. HARVEY, whom he spoke of as one of the bread-and-butter brigade.

Mr. STEVENS sent up to the Clerk's desk and had read the letter in controversy.

Mr. RAYMOND repeated that there was nothing in it that deserved such epithets as had been applied to it by Mr. STEVENS, and suggested in reference to the sensitiveness shown by Mr. STEVENS, that he would "let the galled jade wince."

Mr. ELDRIDGE suggested to Mr. SCHENCK that if anybody was to be punished for the publication of that letter, in the way of stoppage of salary, it should be not Mr. HARVEY, who had nothing to do with publishing it, but the President or the Secretary of State, or the gentleman from New-York, (Mr. RAYMOND.)

Mr. SCHENCK replied that perhaps it would not be a bad plan to stop the President's pay in some way, or to take from him the competency to receipt for it.

Mr. RAYMOND remarked something in an undertone about having had his compensation increased, not stopped, since the publication of that letter.

Mr. STEVENS suggested, in the same tone of voice, that that increased compensation went for the gentleman's (Mr. RAYMOND'S) outfit for the Philadelphia Convention. [Laughter.]

Mr. RAYMOND accepted the explanation, remarking that the [illegible] was worth all he got.

The discussion was continued for some time by Messrs. SCHENCK, HISE, NIBLACK and others. Finally it was agreed that the amendment should be considered adopted in Committee, that a vote might be taken on it in the House.

THE LEGATION AT ROME.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved to strike out the appropriation for the United States Legation at Rome.

Mr. STEVENS moved to amend that by adding at the end of the paragraph the following:

Whereas, It is beneath the dignity and contrary to the justice of this nation to be represented at any Court whose Government prohibits the free worship by American citizens within its jurisdiction of the Christian religion; and

Whereas, The Roman Government has lately ordered the American churches to be removed outside of the city, and does prohibit the free exercise by them of the Christian religion; therefore

Be it enacted, That no moneys hereby appropriated shall be paid for the support of the United States Legation at Rome, or for the future expenses of any such Legation.

Mr. CHANLER inquired whether the same rule would not apply to Constantinople and Madrid.

Mr. STEVENS replied that the Christian religion was permitted in Constantinople, and he was not aware that it was prohibited in Spain. It had not been excluded in Rome until within the last six months.

Mr. BANKS suggested that the proposed action should not be taken at least till official information should be received that would justify it.

Mr. HALE moved to amend Mr. STEVENS' amendment by striking out the preamble.

Mr. FINCK denounced the movement as a thrust made at the Catholic people of this country.

The question was taken on Mr. HALE'S amendment striking out the preamble, and it was adopted by 65 to 32.

Pending the question on the Amendment as amended, the Committee rose and reported the Invalid Pension Bill to the House, which was thereupon passed.

THE MICHIGAN MILITIA.

Mr. FERRY presented a memorial from the Governor and Adjutant-General of the State of Michigan on the subject of the Militia Bill. It was referred to the Committee on the Militia.

PETITIONS FROM NEW-YORK.

Mr. DARLING presented a petition, signed by over 1,500 soldiers, praying for the passage of laws granting bounty to those who have lost their discharge papers, and who are discharged for disabilities other than wounds.

Mr. CONKLING presented a petition of the citizens of Alden, Erie County, N. Y., praying for the impeachment of the President. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The House, at 4:30 o'clock, adjourned.

THE UNION HOME AND SCHOOL LOTTERY.

Cooper Institute Again Besieged by Ticket-holders—The Hall Crowded with a Peaceful, Patient Audience—Complete List of the $7, $6 and $5 Prizes—Names and Residences of the Winners of the First Fifty Prizes.

The crowd at Cooper Institute yesterday before the opening of the doors was almost as large as on the day before. The class of people, however, was different. As all prizes of greater value than $7 had been drawn on the day preceding, all further interest in the drawing centred in those to whom a small prize was yet an object. The doors were opened at 10 o'clock, the hall filled, and the drawing commenced as soon as the audience had settled down, Gen. WETMORE, being one of the Committee, called out a few of the numbers, but breaking down in voice, resigned his position, most willingly, no doubt, as it was more laborious than people would fancy, to Mr. THOMAS, who having a good pair of lungs and a clear tenor voice, read out the ticket numbers to the general satisfaction. The numbers came in the order given below, and call for the prizes named above them.

ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF THE WAR—VALUE $7.

141,734	72,976	380,309	310,564	73,272
353,828	89,197	180,663	396,769	364,594
95,808	164,125	255,078	367,926	302,727
141,308	186,204	327,262	316,227	217,744
339,310	56,130	250,815	380,271	270,109
320,103	305,328	105,823	370,781	200,617
57,603	142,311	50,468	263,108	225,861
96,188	292,268	363,294	930	329,234
78,680	78,240	31,718	89,435	390,948
377,313	371,203	23,362	19,185	28,144
310,256	296,748	185,116	197,055	307,184
342,004	303,306	201,057	94,688	244,177
412,023	346,895	75,336	144,805	411,569
51,344	34,164	176,816	380,766	84,004
96,493	46,624	308,072	279,440	319,529
309,763	407,872	177,254	374,149	357,071
467,468	2,317	188,495	299,314	331,152
257,840	319,793	236,718	313,441	349,559
266,444	350,974	370,452	402,955	19,760
175,825	222,975	139,001	44,395	58,915
300,184	176,466	225,767	362,250	387,265
398,379	239,552	349,316	51,463	198,358
935	311,968	199,786	34,096	59,681
81,728	187,732	397,960	337,793	295,404
309,467	185,987	256,121	211,731	75,455
40,481	286,094	253,109	292,916	144,018
32,095	306,736	230,324	191,166	72,363
186,131	74,566	375,430	259,720	185,794
339,384	343,636	79,175	198,265	331,810
215,910	89,786	360,425	420,011	52,873
183,087	192,325	288,834	250,524	366,130
193,128	199,996	37,006	289,357	218,263
368,435	252,611	19,252	173,836	282,524
115,830	186,189	337,006	30,317	387,932
239,001	234,272	96,055	279,769	418,570
207,180	341,660	10,199	96,387	373,312
336,342	12,005	402,299	325,012	323,213
414,510	70,496	358,938	77,005	315,296
106,120	64,173	359,986	350,384	90,935
394,838	213,242	273,069	100,248	376,225
376,227	351,726	344,858	24,535	384,640
207,519	184,371	174,538	172,816	246,061
324,185	83,742	65,376	44,428	264,104
389,912	70,965	214,548	22,398	337,644
85,573	298,771	16,059	260,477	180,233
405,155	90,826	279,428	345,239	377,022
280,354	312,285	228,008	366,428	396,479
254,361	335,241	181,228	208,892	419,394
73,190	146,213	325,317	145,907	269,686
283,068	296,521	57,194	202,055	220,648
402,969	68,399	348,363	213,471	409,300
386,041	187,294	386,680	143,828	67,602
105,918	357,459	289,226	83,036	215,105
89,839	402,568	227,279	30,454	25,241
225,931	15,505	179,636	231,938	185,850
280,266	260,733	407,741	209,096	270,660
328,766				

GOLD PENCILS, PENS AND SLEEVE BUTTONS—VALUE, $6.

184,074	27,829	237,096	328,412	60,211
263,199	24,203	6,687	159,235	243,272
257,846	346,518	270,446	225,004	140,756
300,299	224,147	98,549	25,932	232,103
75,281	394,162	269,003	226,723	290,111
203,817	345,408	72,489	265,998	348,590
38,228	235,851	74,995	46,960	186,331
272,393	93,432	181,341	91,126	353,027
189,109	27,685	88,152	202,336	318,654
351,973	252,016	321,765	9,483	24,942
359,046	5,536	315,309	331,681	34,842
178,167	326,630	313,568	270,622	378,611
338,492	192,153	419,287	17,735	52,096
376,261	197,704	4,913	355,655	232,084
371,380	190,979	222,801	278,516	189,799
29,400	15,496	348,687	309,554	5,935
306,111	393,483	100,080	382,596	357,622
124,917	199,227	414,047	218,725	189,079
21,363	342,480	381,788	302,204	199,296
139,526	83,949	384,217	11,500	257,435
398,227	296,482	371,519	198,480	29,843
3,018	37,057	316,963	327,607	256,454
390,597	357,086	383,704	45,562	178,047
213,822	193,015	345,993	286,515	60,741
1,140	281,654	368,455	33,214	201,193
395,496	76,868	249,308	245,881	197,358
30,286	194,641	58,251	382,688	289,604
269,678	342,691	211,646	273,491	223,869
387,480	278,097	367,282	330,057	89,556
204,273	245,543	147,583	152,181	386,959
368,476	227,428	226,396	328,426	181,697
84,048	239,465	195,195	164,849	208,674
141,824	78,902	237,829	324,131	419,381
215,121	143,713	13,675	25,618	190,736
1,610	364,757	197,679	280,124	354,301
103,488	297,190	219,567	350,931	183,976
281,140	224,841	143,118	226,753	304,114
216,234	225,222	177,081	236,219	64,248
405,053	348,803	239,429	230,579	308,054
139,883	320,971	55,903	392,936	151,338
38,635	40,174	221,499	108,804	411,532
20,051	178,073	308,264	342,242	98,576
48,439	190,125	29,740	25,219	411,008
13,206	80,094	251,994	76,168	338,212
183,955	329,789	356,495	376,273	307,777
317,244	241,718	196,244	33,713	303,391
327,001	360,461	168,597	263,840	322,986
19,463	221,698	18,808	69,795	25,848
386,899	343,909	79,409	47,783	390,932
383,107	264,289	365,740	397,808	42,105

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS—VALUE, $5 EACH.

282,662	255,709	347,264	357,218	35,546
219,411	36,391	147,079	210,462	142,210
336,297	202,493	295,893	269,323	78,988
33,525	204,618	301,597	390,312	386,019
114,201	287,877	57,354	327,267	202,018
336,884	182,658	375,286	279,798	384,563
25,567	76,837	62,557	74,526	237,283
405,503	76,962	49,115	330,126	197,689
37,442	259,474	328,488	347,065	309,023
288,107	307,138	31,122	363,955	78,903
27,916	364,788	259,747	252,428	205,879
88,573	368,457	364,721	197,820	371,553
233,044	184,197	343,466	176,802	370,287
269,552	361,351	202,188	142,912	249,497
83,974	183,820	204,294	321,173	397,860
146,394	180,839	120,400	193,008	21,393
180,182	241,351	222,663	194,836	26,722
189,501	175,947	259,128	362,724	54,137
290,256	141,057	299,617	54,111	377,137
207,159	224,279	238,874	300,628	197,962
291,969	28,811	244,345	202,931	42,856
210,605	229,667	56,195	30,237	408,797
69,606	149,172	397,893	82,520	24,454
326,595	91,538	23,357	263,904	36,713
364,600	210,875	187,876	68,671	415,593
35,070	94,062	341,351	175,033	262,706
211,234	20,264	120,238	370,186	381,130
20,357	17,076	274,712	191,560	407,347
182,542	149,576	257,589	157,189	200,736
338,023	72,123	193,556	220,873	99,612
13,305	232,013	407,591	255,484	302,260
211,356	223,763	52,626	170,209	241,450
384,863	218,512	142,808	143,035	56,974
309,420	238,770	278,215	229,906	193,489
355,509	328,360	377,590	186,696	394,734
157,331	60,590	178,822	352,589	17,827
220,121	6,919	140,250	297,809	166,298
[illegible]	26,904	2,263	195,633	178,134
[illegible]	228,473	274,442	77,062	28,097
[illegible]	152,174	139,532	[illegible]	194,511
[illegible]	283,043	243,475	282,016	358,517
[illegible]	358,673	[illegible]	[illegible]	35,863
[illegible]	236,908	[illegible]	[illegible]	363,452
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	358,082
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
209,276	4,036	64,063	25,996	261,621
269,041	35,294	175,767	209,016	46,675
278,635	196,290	271,730	315,436	30,732
369,351	315,991	146,632	66,788	338,537

TABLE AND TEASPOONS AND NAPKIN-RINGS—VALUE, $5.

5,779	77,854	318,310	70,163	219,423
208,329	111,338	319,444	21,162	291,678
347,198	150,209	284,355	244,678	408,155
306,971	186,607	344,471	220,667	306,190
42,161	41,546	215,781	142,410	70,138
270,087	156,524	148,087	245,031	318,979
412,967	76,670	305,022	64,937	47,727
41,546	215,781	143,410	70,138	270,087
156,524	148,057	245,031	318,979	412,967
76,670	305,022	64,937	47,727	332,574
58,093	351,611	89,010	55,452	342,637
207,227	344,210	54,273	19,751	58,827
30,394	341,966	103,031	369,098	98,030
11,333	90,508	277,827	255,881	382,193
220,982	202,111	316,295	25,557	286,359
293,734	151,895	210,284	217,581	90,031
218,515	337,466	52,192	330,450	289,404
29,887	349,977	412,695	406,278	184,936
355,226	11,843	45,086	317,549	395,305
176,968	152,246	386,821	317,561	46,580
78,254	275,034	203,506	405,459	204,432
365,091	374,518	339,988	76,338	18,332
302,011	37,633	152,278	344,693	233,547
409,441	179,591	268,428	78,450	246,682
16,210	21,579	255,710	220,312	94,456
51,756	69,579	353,704	181,924	93,864
213,746	351,926	4,716	306,049	279,124
321,499	141,165	354,050	231,241	346,338
374,239	212,530	176,183	164,900	284,007
312,768	37,767	298,567	249,112	183,154
179,408	227,116	83,706	342,983	281,761
38,769	397,958	385,072	274,457	77,431
401,487	251,279	308,858	166,291	406,579
368,719	302,832	244,687	82,538	59,789
242,577	32,574	184,814	39,665	175,411
191,910	199,462	239,167	67,785	24,492
206,475	246,867	89,131	285,289	67,842
395,431	181,140	94,541	315,676	229,736
270,022	407,965	142,520	339,599	25,135
52,704	371,863	261,830	274,503	334,534
188,409	141,412	405,393	89,351	143,334
303,240	202,287	233,719	378,016	24,343
195,120	381,729	12,059	375,536	363,370
321,517	257,390	253,971	68,308	241,635
285,560	33,259	307,948	254,356	189,088
186,703	283,227	405,701	56,141	352,175
303,582	221,513	321,863	284,479	199,730
38,070	407,977	65,137	249,279	248,385
397,081	322,757	323,737	349,600	219,043
391,524	253,139	239,137	348,753	26,757
351,473	183,262	396,150	258,404	327,350
193,640	116,071	139,552	28,514	290,700
49,969	324,197	241,505	275,542	147,254
68,647	80,745	316,664	151,531	146,625
188,457	310,447	143,580	246,967	376,624
176,722	105,106	186,992	178,323	265,581
48,872	393,696	353,354	419,475	297,108
387,659	291,542	36,789	325,742	196,007
391,856	26,849	61,896	405,815	255,049
2,619	216,762	37,430	368,154	257,460
141,369	62,849	236,329	393,572	199,464
359,006	275,741	257,713	352,012	238,105
303,742	315,662	24,738	337,908	194,247
203,513	74,752	151,809	54,838	199,813
14,088	19,169	369,880	365,205	256,940
263,802	191,098	200,872	309,221	44,204
94,356	12,288	44,147	185,603	253,065
191,638	82,333	262,054	229,408	365,811
227,616	259,741	315,800	263,819	268,834
353,442	312,142	56,497	150,771	237,281
90,919	54,208	332,044	329,224	14,661
338,466	266,974	43,954	238,280	176,356
241,091	246,986	335,061	223,493	376,854
274,092	224,543	356,668	55,986	161,101
260,054	144,475	362,628	56,698	15,261
327,088	85,592	402,116	45,445	355,576
315,418	78,360	389,402	70,487	147,648
419,772	226,123	267,073	374,837	283,756
249,628	393,142	322,084	253,640	396,086
359,655	140,349	365,623	284,806	203,363
336,793	100,573	60,360	32,490	389,287
234,648	231,799	408,617	295,781	398,885
399,011	59,993	374,541	191,053	303,788
253,123	153,970	31,756	240,661	226,253
268,622	259,426	12,214	249,778	205,621
100,162	394,660	15,842	180,867	26,508
179,965	250,961	182,513	268,271	234,539
333,270	7,096	224,427	64,429	280,773
146,965	58,898	236,173	236,794	273,587
143,545	345,453	61,262	54,016	91,923
154,237	163,291	362,744	57,436	82,932
279,765	199,826	175,871	390,021	254,011
243,364	70,303	205,623	118,543	177,075
3,009	356,514	37,365	298,804	84,257
26,739	181,766	344,711	291,709	194,963
143,870	35,260	72,977	269,229	313,870
295,201	320,398	311,072	55,699	263,210
49,760	315,110	200,892	67,349	72,059
253,598	164,140	227,794	343,976	368,385
246,096	174,751	186,049	5,408	382,196
204,373	197,485	23,768	270,630	5,393
271,679	360,868	247,182	219,615	284,345
68,887	249,603	65,585	97,446	352,495
31,643	160,600	352,645	256,606	181,862
42,189	323,963	63,031	222,015	297,989
242,085	149,521	91,410	68,395	228,358
22,799	22,968	406,092	343,540	159,290
120,957	288,424	299,093	10,298	277,721
343,890	221,176	207,683	267,743	39,303
95,887	233,285	314,996	271,339	6,693
359,088	224,087	50,969	332,707	60,693
375,578	297,891	55,822	248,134	151,160
104,252	177,694	341,804	217,704	247,503
336,072	180,075	58,496	175,478	161,783
93,959	68,682	15,450	359,126	328,465
176,428	248,092	290,798	298,520	73,704
40,701	342,847	43,066	361,318	145,232
266,875	236,552	332,779	180,848	274,140
24,836	37,404	57,257	43,500	219,075
370,265	207,526	201,082	47,526	377,291
50,347	4,928	301,295	220,401	280,616
260,166	375,374	365,636	406,576	60,999
92,233	235,286	280,059	41,672	395,465
330,377	414,797	182,778	242,148	191,462
322,451	334,328	329,720	75,745	279,433
64,640	151,277	256,902	342,957	221,510
239,106	232,265	350,796	278,183	110,802
296,881	177,915	63,605	202,954	61,748
320,620	269,068	265,388	285,837	277,600
252,102	300,262	233,466	17,527	309,518
344,746	378,799	284,981	195,571	270,231
18,482	36,372	1,928	47,085	82,431
95,353	139,459	48,166	212,948	205,349
378,483	145,637	184,079	326,620	210,905
205,412	9,775	298,134	8,000	27,611
302,488	377,516	363,640	335,067	250,952
346,835	221,491	318,960	389,525	224,570
334,269	266,886	234,120	56,244	410,349
151,136	241,934	248,920	48,010	143,011
288,298	291,557	390,138	289,964	287,657
47,781	201,570	336,233	285,693	72,146
284,825	67,491	176,148	211,530	88,051
270,406	268,642	328,768	292,637	356,167
368,475	48,820	396,677	37,961	381,071
7,886	255,390	406,775	26,629	191,940
71,846	245,384	176,817	256,492	215,886
237,318	28,548	406,668	62,729	274,228
322,558	381,440	264,190	44,544	226,605
33,840	361,551	220,300	412,114	72,991
128,552	208,093	297,161	69,708	378,684
323,824	211,734	3,866	198,531	257,684
188,885	274,352	280,413	58,241	265,967
350,198	65,765	51,047	64,687	198,275
374,983	61,462	88,846	241,311	276,915
354,922	175,729	268,051	265,718	346,887
347,879	38,793	15,144	263,244	62,194
367,370	409,633	183,750	247,323	240,313
405,398	9,762	190,282	59,325	53,749
60,735	178,364	26,965	91,865	247,290
59,486	165,695	362,388	190,368	81,367
279,510	50,344	274,710	333,926	150,799
277,754	12,694	376,592	396,954	298,643
352,820	254,557	21,340	280,637	262,184
390,508	405,018	43,988	263,996	273,910
248,255	140,012	321,000	176,508	144,356
59,360	412,233	164,345	279,322	336,116
205,401	225,444	59,268	5,173	384,046
388,040	81,548	266,228	20,500	201,627
339,108	259,176	144,491	90,657	87,544
242,361	148,568	368,168	149,910	32,298
406,572	336,596	272,822	139,302	193,778
5,483	331,074	295,588	182,355	63,497
347,760	342,619	16,028	223,712	16,741
18,072	97,004	180,892	200,319	164,322
236,734	105,414	39,011	370,536	372,029
201,527	57,913	227,489	176,531	19,348
136,825	50,664	90,846	28,699	281,763
272,686	219,265	326,905	93,994	150,187
61,485	89,775	172,169	230,908	88,140
332,934	338,739	385,803	218,558	297,731
316,831	263,822	278,660	15,551	243,097
28,075	65,657	29,650	253,206	312,996
185,694	74,232	191,329	218,850	194,738

The foregoing list concludes the $5 series. The drawing will close to-day, probably about 3 o'clock this afternoon. There still remain to be recorded, 2,658 numbers, 1,659 of these will call for prizes valued $3 each; 174, $2 each; 300, $1 50 each, and 500, $1 each.

The following are the names and addresses of the winners of the first fifty prizes, preceded by the lucky numbers:

WINNERS OF THE FIRST FIFTY PRIZES.

360,702—J. F. McLoughlin, No. 467 West Twenty-first-street, City, $10,000 greenbacks.

228,407—John King, No. 420 West Thirty-fourth-street, City, country residence, Westchester County, $12,000.

99,611—C. Martin, No. 24 Bleecker-street, City, house and lot, Harlem, $8,000.

372,803—Marshall W. Parker, K-street, second door below Ninth-street, Boston, house and lot, Brooklyn, $7,250.

364,595—Rufus Kundel, No. 127 Walnut-street, Philadelphia, paid up policy Life Insurance, $5,000.

392,226—James Blackman, No. 153 Rivington-street, City, house and lot, Brooklyn, $4,000.

176,673—Miss Guldenmann, No. 152 Sixth-street, City, house and lot, Brooklyn, $3,000.

211,832—F. A. Guns, Boiling Spring, N. J., house and lot, Brooklyn, $3,000.

88,336—Eliza Dougherty, No. 266 Lexington-avenue, City, United States greenbacks, $2,500.

308,800—Joseph Ellison No. 116 Main-street, Paterson, N. J., carriage, horses and harness, complete, $2,500.

183,588—Henry Vantine, No. 106 Avenue C, City, lot in Harlem, $1,500.

352,713—S. G. Wight, Detroit, Michigan, lot in Harlem, $1,500.

13,535—Albert Derleck, No. 162 West Houston-street, City, lot in Harlem, $1,500.

254,363—Wm. Stephens, No. 505 McEllwain-street Philadelphia, lot in Harlem, $1,500.

192,470—James E. Reynolds, No. 144 West Nineteenth-street, City, lot in Harlem, $1,500.

278,298—Anton Trabold, No. 74 Springfield-avenue, Newark, N. J., grand piano, Steinway's, $1,500.

263,621—Edward Heim, No. 94 East Broadway, City, Portrait of Gen. U. S. Grant, $1,200.

75,411—Edgar Tate, No. 331 Canal-street, City, United States greenbacks, $1,000.

59,679—J. Gibbs, Salem, N. J., Grand Piano, Steck, $1,000.

188,625—J. H. Draper, No. 112 Pearl-street, City, one diamond set, $1,000.

88,502—Henry Bookstaver, Hudson City, N. J., Ellis' Hot Water Apparatus, $1,000.

20,136—Geo. J. Tyson (canvasser,) Fifth-avenue Hotel, City, United States greenbacks, $500.

33,078—C. Huber, No. [illegible] Greenwich-street, City, United States greenbacks, $500.

391,140—[illegible], No. 114 South Eighth-street, Williamsburgh, United States greenbacks, $500.

179,971—P. Small, No. 202 Greenwich-street, City, United States greenbacks, $500.

412,955—J. S. Peacock, No. 194 Front-street, City, one china dinner set, 158 pieces, $350.

185,621—Weldon Smith, No. 58 Sands-street, Brooklyn, United States greenbacks, $250.

289,586—Leonard F. Smith, No. 94 Park-avenue, Brooklyn, United States greenbacks, $250.

406,874—L. Kittenger, No. 720 King-street, Wilmington, Del., one china dinner set, 172 pieces, $250.

72,825—G. Gerhardt, First-avenue, between 114th and 115th streets, City, United States greenbacks, $250.

228,284—Mrs. S. Atler, No. 234 Mott-street, City, United States greenbacks, $250.

47,831—Miss Amelia Wells, No. 168 Henry-street, City, gentleman's gold watch, $200.

142,705—J. J. Minich, No. 12 Novadia-street, Newark, N. J., gentleman's gold watch, $200.

57,480—Eben Lawrence, Stamford, Conn., gentleman's gold watch, $200.

105,793—E. A. Hawkins, No. 28 Bond-street, City, gentleman's gold watch, $200.

30,802—John Gosling, Box No. 5,229, New-York Post-office, one gentleman's gold watch, $200.

66,882—R. M. Fowler, No. 142 Lexington-avenue, City, gentleman's gold watch, $200.

198,347—Mr. Butler, canvasser, New-York City, gentleman's gold watch, $200.

192,244—Wm. H. Evan's, No. 50 Meadow-street, Hoboken, N. J., gentleman's gold watch, $200.

72,342—Carrie A. Currie, No. 36 Ainslie-street, Williamsburgh, gentleman's gold watch, $200.

99,579—W. C. Ammerman, No. 121 Bleecker-street, City, gentleman's gold watch, $200.

4,853—John H. Van Keurens, No. 287 State-street, Brooklyn, gentleman's gold watch, $200.

256,334—Charles Mertz, No. 120 Meserole-street, Williamsburgh, gentleman's gold watch, $200.

99,492—Margarette Graff, Adams-street, East New-York, gentleman's gold watch, $200.

325,569—Rudolph White, Tarrytown, Westchester County, N. Y., gentleman's gold watch, $200.

392,542—— Dayling, No. 661 Broadway, New-York, gentleman's gold watch, $200.

99,885—Wm. H. Hamilton, No. 275 Sixth-street, New-York, gentleman's gold watch, $200.

175,131—W. B. Ross, No. 208 South First-street, Williamsburgh, $200.

218,372—J. R. Coy, (canvasser,) Providence, R. I., gentleman's gold watch, $200.

72,658—Sarah Scaff, No. 67 Mercer-street, Jersey City, gentleman's gold watch, $200.

Markets by Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

Business is still very dull, and there is scarcely enough doing on 'Change in most articles of produce to establish quotations. TOBACCO buoyant and firm at $3 20@$4 60 for lugs, $5 50@$7 50 for common leaf, $11 50@$12 for good shipping, $12@$13 25 for medium manufacturing. COTTON quiet at 28c.@29c. for low Middling. FLOUR quiet and steady; $10 75@$11, for Extra, $11 25@$13 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT firm but inactive, $2 10 for No. 2, and $2 80 for No. 1. CORN dull and lower at 78c.@80c. OATS heavy and lower at 65c.@66c. WHISKY dull at $2 10. PROVISIONS inactive. PICKLED HAMS 10½c. BACON—Shoulders at 10½c.; Clear Sides at 13c.; Sugar-cured Hams at 16c. LARD unchanged; choice kettle in cans at 14c. HOGS, demand light; small sales at 6¼c.@6½c.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

FLOUR more active; sales of Spring Extra at $9@$10 75. WHEAT dull and declined 2c.@2½c.; No. 2 closing dull at $1 83. CORN declined 2c.@3c., closing dull at 76c. for No. 1. OATS steady and quiet; sales at 40c.@40½c. PROVISIONS quiet and steady; sales of Mess Pork at $18 50; Cumberland Middles, packed, at 8¾c. BEEF CATTLE dull; Common Cows and Steers, $4@$4 50; Good Steers, $5 75. LIVE HOGS—Buyers and sellers are apart in views, and sales are light at $6 15@$6 20. DRESSED HOGS heavy, closing quiet at $7 20@7 40, dividing on 200 lbs. RECEIPTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 5,500 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats, 2,300 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—1,500 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged; sales 200 bbls. No. 1 Spring at $11 50@$11 75, and 50 bbls. double extra Red Indiana at $14. WHEAT quiet and steady; sales 1,100 bags fair Red Winter Canada at $2 55. CORN quiet; sales 1 car load No. 1 on track at 98. OATS nominal at 52c.@55c. BARLEY quiet; sales at $1 02@$1 04. RYE nominal at $1. PROVISIONS steady. MESS PORK quoted at $21. HAMS nominal at 14½c. LARD quiet; sales at 13c. DRESSED HOGS quiet; sales at $8@$8 50. WHISKY firm; sales at $2 39.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

The weather to-day has been exceedingly boisterous, interrupting railroad communication, and business generally is suspended. FLOUR is in light demand at $11 75@$12 for No. 1 Spring, and $13 50@$13 75 for Red Extra. RYE FLOUR unchanged at $7. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR; sales at $8. WHEAT quiet and unchanged. CORN nominal at $1 12 for No. 1. OATS; sales of Western at 61c. BARLEY, and RYE and PEAS nominal. SHORTS $18@$20. SHIPSTUFFS $23@$27. MIDDLINGS $33@$35 ℔ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, $1; to New-York 90c.; to Albany, 80c.

BALTIMORE, Md., Tuesday, Jan. 29.

COTTON held firm at 34c. for Midland Uplands. COFFEE—Stock of Rio light; prices firm; 17c.@18½c. for good to prime. SUGAR steady. FLOUR dull and nominally unchanged. WHEAT—No sales to-day of prime; common Red $2 80. CORN—Sales of White at $1@$1 05; Yellow, 95c.@97c. for up town, and 99c. down town. OATS, 56c.@57c. CLOVER SEED held at 9½c.@9¾c. for prime. PROVISIONS quiet but firm. MESS PORK $22. LARD 12½c. for City and Western. WHISKY—No change; still irregular.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

TOBACCO—Sales 61 hhds. at $2 75@$16 50. FLOUR—Sales of Superfine at $10. WHEAT—Sales of prime at $2 85. CORN—Sales of Shelled in bulk at 70c. and Ear at 62c. OATS—Sales in bulk at 65c. MESS PORK—Sales at $21 50. BACON—Sales of Shoulders at $11½c.; Clearsides at 13½c.; Hams at 30c. LARD—Sales of prime in tierces at 12½c. BULK SHOULDERS—Sales at 8½c. RAW WHISKY—Sales at $2 29. COTTON, 30c.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

FLOUR and GRAIN unchanged and firm. WHISKY dull, $2 25. COTTON 1c. higher and firm; Middlings, 31½c. HOGS firm at $7 40@$7 75; receipts, 5,000. The total number packed to date, given by the *Price Current*, is 436,388. PROVISIONS firm but quiet; prices unchanged. Not much demand for any article. GROCERIES firm but quiet. GOLD, 34. EXCHANGE has advanced to par. Money market is unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

FLOUR weak. WHEAT dull; sales of No. 1 at $2 10, and No. 2 at $1 91. CORN dull; sales of New Shelled at 73c. OATS dull. RECEIPTS — Flour, 300 bbls.; Wheat, 9,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,100 bbls.; Wheat, 1,200 bushels.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Tuesday, Jan. 29.

COTTON active at 30c.@31c. for Middling. SPIRITS TURPENTINE, 58c.@60c. RESINS, common, $2 75@$3, and $3 75@$4 50 for No. 1. CRUDE TURPENTINE, $3 05 for Yellow, and $1 75 for Hard ℔ bbl. TAR, $1 65 ℔ bbl.

MOBILE, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

COTTON—sales 2,200 bales at good demand. Market firm, closing at 31½c. for Middling, factors offering sparingly and closing at full rates.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

COTTON active and firm; sales 330 bales; Middling 32c.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

COTTON firm and active; Liverpool Middlings 32½c.; New-York Middling 33½c.; sales 1,000 bales.

AUGUSTA, Tuesday, Jan. 29.

COTTON steady; sales 300 bales. Middling, 30½c.; good Middlings, 32c.

[Advertisement.]

The beautiful Princess of Denmark, the Czarewitch of Russia, eminent divines, Rev. Doctors Stevens, Thomson, Durbin, McClintock, Morris, Janes, Simpson, Whedon, Ames, Nast, Elliott and Haven; Hon. J. M. Howard, Capt. E. B. Ward, and Keri-Keri, a cannibal; "Your Likeness," by Rev. Dr. Weston; Self-Government, Pope's Essay on Man, in February *Phrenological Journal*. 20 cents, or $2 a year. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

To encounter a snow-drift or ice embargo successfully, first fortify the system with KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE, then advance in good order. For sale by all grocers at 25 cents per pound. Depot No. 154 Reade-st., near Greenwich.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR AMERICA.				
Damascus	Jan. 17	Liverpool	Portland.
Africa	Jan. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	Jan. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Palmyra	Jan. 22	Liverpool	New-York.
Teutonia	Jan. 23	Southampton	New-York.
City of Washington	Jan. 23	Liverpool	New-York.
Nova Scotian	Jan. 24	Liverpool	Portland.
City of Limerick	Jan. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Australasian	Jan. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
FOR EUROPE.				
Asia	Jan. 30	Boston	Liverpool.
Aleppo	Jan. 30	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Limerick	Jan. 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Kangaroo	Jan. 30	New-York	Liverpool.
FOR HAVANA, NEW-ORLEANS, &C.				
San Francisco	Jan. 30	San Juan, Nicaragua, &c.	
Rising Star	Feb. 1	Aspinwall.	
Gulf Stream	Feb. 6	St. Thomas, &c.	
Eagle	Feb. 2	Havana	
South America	Feb. 22	Rio Janeiro, &c.	

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Saragossa, from Charleston—Hon. Fernando Wood, Jacob Glover, Mrs. R. Ferguson, Mrs. E. Packman, J. Y. Jordan, and 2 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 12 | Sun sets...... 5 15 | Moon rises... 2 55

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 3 42 | Gov. Island. 4 31 | Hell Gate..... 5 53

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Jan. 29.

Cleared.

Steamship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamer M. Stevens, McKaig, South Amboy, Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Helvetia, (Br.,) Janson, Liverpool, Tapscott Bros. & Co.

Bark Anna M. Knight, Knight, Matanzas, Brett Son & Co.

Brigs Emma Dean, Atkinson, Curacoa, Theo. Foulke's Son & Co.; Memphis, (Br.,) Sanford, Ponce, &c., H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Schooners Isaac Anderson, Doyle, New-Haven, M. Bright & Co.; Queen of the Clippers, (Br.,) Davidson, Ponce, P. R., D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston 59 hours, with mdse. and passengers to [illegible]

P. M., off Cape Romaine, passed schr. Mattie E. Taber, bound S. 28th, 9 A. M., lat. 37 30, passed steamship Quaker City, hence for Charleston.

Steamship San Salvador, Atkins, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen.

Steamship Patapsco, Neff, Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to J. H. Small.

Ship Pegasus, (of Liverpool,) Pearce, Shanghai Oct. 12, with teas, &c., to Barclay & Livingston. Passed Anjier Nov. 5, Cape of Good Hope Dec. 1, St. Helena 17th, and crossed the equator in the Atlantic 29th, in lon. 28 34 W. Has had heavy weather, and part of crew frostbitten. Nov. 16, Charles Wyvil, of New-York, 30 years of age, passenger, died of consumption, and was buried at sea.

Schr. Florence V. Turner, (of New-Haven,) Cook, Baracoa 14 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall. Has had heavy N. W. winds the entire passage.

SAILED—Ship Francis P. Sage and bark Evelyn.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 29—Arr. schr. Kate, from Elizabeth City. Sld. schr. Ella Fish, for Baltimore. Cld. ship Screamer and bark Reginaw, for Liverpool.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 29—Arr. steamer Fairbanks, from New-York. Steamer Juno is in the river below.

Miscellaneous.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 28.—The steamship Liberty, from Havana Jan. 22, arrived this evening, with a full cargo and about 60 passengers. She forced her way up the river through ice from 15 to 18 inches in thickness. She spoke the steamship Tenaer, off Sombrero Key, and the steamship Santiago de Cuba, off Cape Florida.

The steamship Sea Gull, from Charleston, and North Point, from Savannah, have also arrived at the wharves.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 29.—The pilot-boat Maryland arrived at Norfolk last night with part of the cargo of the bark Delaware, ashore on Cape Henry. She also comes for steam-pumps and additional assistance. The bark is full of water, and the remainder of her cargo is destroyed.

The brig Machias, from Sicily, sailed for New-York.

The schr. Lucy Alexander, 42 ds. from Cienfuegos for Baltimore, with a cargo of molasses, arrived to-day and then sailed for that port in co. with the bark Samuel Sheppard, for Philadelphia. She reports the following vessels loading: Brigantines Naiad, for New-York; George, for Halifax; schr. C. Richardson, for New-York; bark Undine, for Boston, and brigantine Udola, for New-York. A large number of Eastern vessels were seeking freights.

Arr. brig Galiot, 65 ds. from Liverpool for City Point.

PORTLAND, Mo., Jan. 29.—The Br. schrs. C. D. Horton, Capt. Smith, from St. John's for Cuba, with lumber, and Alice, Capt. Clark, from St. John's for Portland, with lumber, went ashore on Cranberry Island, Mount Desert, on the 17th inst., and are a total loss.

A schooner has arrived with the crews. Both vessels were condemned and sold.

Spoken, &c.

Andrew Jackson—ship, standing westward, Nov. 21, lat. 28 11 S., lon. 49 06 E.

Canning—Br. ship, from Calcutta for the West Indies, Dec. 4, lat. 35 31 S., lon. 20 56 E.

Lota—bark, from Shanghai for New-York, Dec. 4, lat. 35 31 S., lon. 20 56 E.

Red Gauntlet—ship, from Calcutta for Liverpool, Dec. 4, lat. 35 31 S., lon. 20 56 E.

Victoria—Brem. ship, from Calcutta for London, Nov. 30, lat. 34 S., lon. 29 14 E.

MARVIN & CO'S
ALUM AND DRY PLASTER
FIRE AND BURGLAR
SAFES
Are now considered the
BEST IN THE WORLD.
Principal Warehouses, { No. 265 BROADWAY, New-York. No. 721 CHESTNUT-ST., Philadelphia.

GRAND PRESENTATION FESTIVAL
IN AID OF THE
NEW-YORK HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY
FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN,
ON APRIL 30, 1867.
ITS DESIGN AND PURPOSE,
WITH A
COMPLETE LIST OF ALL THE VALUABLE PREMIUMS
TO BE DISTRIBUTED.

TO THE PUBLIC:

The Hospital was established in May, 1865, by a very few devoted persons, and has been entirely sustained by them, thus far, by contributions from their own private resources. Up to the present time it has been in uninterrupted operation, affording to thousands of women and children gratuitous medical treatment with generally the happiest results.

The Board of Management, however, as the utility of the Institution has enlarged itself, and its scope and purpose have more thoroughly recommended themselves to the sufferers, for whose advantage the Hospital was designed, have found its sphere of use seriously narrowed and restricted by the want of funds. And, it is with a confident hope in a favorable response to this appeal from a public which has never yet failed to sustain a deserving Charitable Institution, that they have entered into arrangements with Messrs. Taylor & Co. to organize a GRAND MUSICAL PRESENTATION FESTIVAL for its benefit, and earnestly solicit the kindly aid and patronage of that public to insure its success.

Signed,
Mrs. OLIVE M. DE VOE, Honorary President.
Mrs. M. E. Winchester, Pres. Mrs. E. A. Lane, V.-Pres.
Miss L. E. Rushby, Sec. Mrs. R. B. Connolly, Tr.
Mrs. Margaret Austin, Mrs. C. S. Lozier,
Mrs. S. A. Barnett, Mrs. M. F. James,
JOEL A. FITHIAN, Treasurer,
Deposits with the Central National Bank.

It might possibly be unnecessary to call the attention of the public more strongly to the merits of this institution, and the struggles which it is now making to widen the circle of charitable love in which it has been for the last two years so successfully operating, were it not that the numerous demands constantly made upon the liberality of the City and State, to which it is impossible that the authorities can invariably respond favorably, compel the management not only to address their appeal to the charitable, but also to the gayer and more amusement-loving portion of the community. They would also endeavor to present the claims of the Hospital in a shape which appeals more directly to the mercantile feeling of deriving a possible benefit from the small investment which is asked.

The location of the
NEW-YORK DISPENSARY AND HOSPITAL
IS AT
NO. 252 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET,
NEAR EIGHTH-AVENUE.

The means which have been heretofore used by the management in their labor of love, have been advanced from a nobly liberal source which has no desire to record them.

IT IS SIMPLY AND SOLELY FOR THE SAKE OF EXTENDING THE BENEFITS OF THE INSTITUTION AND INCREASING THE MEANS AT ITS DISPOSAL, WHICH HAVE BEEN RECENTLY MOST LARGELY TAXED BY THE NECESSITIES OF THOSE FOR WHOSE BENEFIT IT WAS ORIGINALLY DESIGNED AND FOUNDED, THAT THIS APPEAL HAS BEEN MADE TO THE GENEROUS PUBLIC, NOT ALONE OF THIS CITY, BUT ALSO OF THE LARGER CITIES IN THE EASTERN PORTION OF THE STATES.

In accordance with this design will be given a GRAND PRESENTATION MUSICAL FESTIVAL under the direction of the eminent Baritone and Ballad composer,

MR. J. R. THOMAS,
APRIL 30, at 8 o'clock P. M., in the
COOPER INSTITUTE.
Full details will speedily be published.

The following are the premiums which we are authorized to offer for distribution:

ONE ELEGANT MANSION, situated in 5th-av., worth	$70,000
FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS IN GOLD	$4,000
ONE SET OF DIAMONDS, worth	
ONE PAIR OF HORSES, CARRIAGE AND SILVER-PLATED HARNESS, worth	3,500
ONE CLUSTER DIAMOND RING, worth	2,000
ONE SOLITAIRE DIAMOND, worth	1,000
SIX GRAND PIANOS, worth $500 each	3,000
ONE HARP, worth	400
SIX SETS OF WALNUT FURNITURE, worth $250 each	1,500
ONE HUNDRED SEWING-MACHINES, made by the best makers, worth	7,500
TWELVE PLATED SILVER SERVICES, worth $50 each	600
ONE HUNDRED VOLUMES OF STANDARD WORKS, worth	500
FIFTY DIAMOND RINGS, worth $100 each	5,000
FIFTY GARNET RINGS, worth $20 each	2,000
FIFTY EMERALD RINGS, worth $20 each	2,000
FIVE HUNDRED PLAIN GOLD RINGS, worth $3 each	1,500
ONE HUNDRED CHROME LITHOGRAPHS, "OLD KENTUCKY HOME," worth $20 each	2,000
ONE THOUSAND FINE ENGRAVINGS, "SAVED," worth $5 each	5,000
TWO HUNDRED FINE ENGRAVINGS, "TRIUMPHS OF PATRIOTISM," worth $10 each	2,000
TWO HUNDRED FINE ENGRAVINGS, "PICNIC ON FOURTH OF JULY," worth $10 each	2,000
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY FINE ENGRAVINGS, "INTERESTING MOMENTS," worth $5 each	750
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY FINE ENGRAVINGS, "THE ONLY PAIR," worth $5 each	750
ONE THOUSAND PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, worth $5 each	5,000

The distribution of the above-mentioned Premiums will be made on the same day as the Concert, at the Cooper Institute, at 2 o'clock P. M., superintended and arranged by the following well-known gentlemen, who have most kindly consented to lend to the enterprise their aid and sanction:

Major-Gen. T. N. EGAN, Com. of Revenue of Ninth District.
Gen. JOHN COCHRANE, Late Attorney-General.
R. H. CHITTENDEN, No. 27 Wall-st.
WM. T. VAN ZANDT, No. 56 Wall-st.
JOEL A. FITHIAN, No. 46 Water-st.

The price of a single ticket will be
ONE DOLLAR.

It will admit the bearer both to the Distribution of Premiums and the Presentation Concert.

Tickets will be supplied to Agents at 15 per cent. discount.

The names of the Agents will be published from the Central Office.

CLUB RATES.

Five tickets	$4 50	Forty tickets	36 00
Ten tickets	9 00	Fifty tickets	45 00
Twenty tickets	18 00	Seventy-Five tickets	67 50
Thirty tickets	27 00	One Hundred tickets	90 00

TO PERSONS IN THE COUNTRY.

In ordering tickets, send Draft, Post-office Money-Orders or Greenbacks, with address of Town, County and State carefully written, as every ticket is fully registered.

All orders and communications must be addressed to
E. W. TAYLOR & CO., Managers.
CENTRAL OFFICE, No. 863 Broadway.
BRANCH OFFICE—WM. K. O'BRIEN.
No. 77 3d-av., corner of 12th-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

It is expressly PLEDGED on the part of the management of this enterprise that ALL TICKETS REMAINING UNSOLD AT THE TIME OF DISTRIBUTING THE PREMIUMS WILL BE DESTROYED. The HOLDERS OF TICKETS ACTUALLY SOLD will ALONE be entitled to share in the Premiums.
E. W. TAYLOR & CO.

CURTAINS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Blankets and Flannels, [illegible]
[illegible] No. 56 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES [illegible]

1867.
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J. W. BRADLEY'S
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC
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SKIRTS.
THE NEW EMPRESS INVISIBLE TRAIL,
MADE EXPRESSLY FOR THE
Present Fashion of Ladies' Dresses,
2¼, 3¾ AND 3 YARDS IN CIRCUMFERENCE;
ALSO, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF ALL THE
POPULAR STYLES OF BRADLEY'S
CELEBRATED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRTS,
AT RETAIL BY
LORD & TAYLOR, STRANG & ADRIANCE,
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AND MOST OTHER FIRST-CLASS STORES,
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31 ILLUSTRATIONS.
FRANK LESLIE'S
ILLUSTRATED
NEWSPAPER
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Ready at all news stands on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30, 1867.
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"Travelers Lost in the Snow." Engraved by W. J. Linton.
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"Portrait of W. J. Linton, the distinguished Wood-engraver."
"Loading of the Ship *Mercury* for the Paris Exhibition."
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"Fancy Skating on Union Pond."
"The Party Season, Invited and Uninvited."
"Queen Elizabeth's Oak, at Hatfield."
"Home Incidents." Twelve illustrations.
"The Mexican Cactus."
READING MATTER.
Editorials—Town and Art Gossip—Epitoms of the Week—"The Haunted House in the Mountains"—"Domestic Tyranny," with four illustrations—"My Stepmother," Chap. III.—"Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lecture," with an illustration—Extracts from Vonillot's *Orders of Paris*—"The Mysterious Lady"—Poems, Items, &c., &c., &c.

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT.
BEVERAGE OF HEALTH.

Since the recent introduction of this celebrated health beverage, the approval of American science as well as of the public, is so unanimous that HOFFMAN'S MALT EXTRACT begins to become as popular here as in Europe.

It is recommended weak persons generally, and for ladies of delicate constitution especially (also to ladies nursing, or after exhausting sickness); and, as a proof of its efficacy in such cases, we publish extracts of a few City letters to Mr. Hoff, of Berlin, or to Hoff's Depot for America, No. 542 Broadway, opposite Barnum's Museum.

NEW-YORK, the 24th January, 1867.
DEAR MR. HOFF: ... The best results were produced on the suffering condition of my lady by your Malt Extract Beverage of Health.
JOHN ZETTLER, No. 168 East Twelfth-st.
Mr. Hoff.

NEW-YORK, 25th January, 1867.
.... I am obliged to say that my lady is greatly benefited by the use of your Malt Extract. It is not only a very pleasant beverage but also a very efficacious one, and strengthens the stomach, as well as the nerves and the whole system. (Follows order.)
C. P. WAGNER, No. 279 Ninth-ave.
To Hoff's Depot, No. 542 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, 26th January, 1867.
DEAR SIR: .... I thank you for the wonderful effects of your Malt Extract. Since six years I suffered greatly from general weakness, but the wonderful effects of your Beverage of Health have given me new strength. Please to send—etc.
KARLINE SCHADE, No. 108 Ludlow-st.

NEW-YORK, January 9, 1867.
DEAR MR. HOFF: My physician has advised my wife to use your Malt Extract INSTEAD OF PORTER or ALE, and she is MUCH BENEFITED BY IT. Please to send again, etc.
J. HELLER, No. 103 Lexington-ave.

BRADBURY'S
PIANO-FORTE ESTABLISHMENT
FOR SALE!

Mr. WM. B. BRADBURY, in consequence of continued ill health, is compelled to close up his piano-forte manufacturing business, and now offers for sale his establishment, in whole or in parts.

The choicest of thoroughly-seasoned lumber of every description, and all the requisites and implements for the manufacture of first-class instruments, together with the good will of the business, will be sold at a bargain.

PIANO-FORTES
AT A GREAT DISCOUNT.

The splendid stock of pianos now on hand will be sold for cash at a discount of from twenty to twenty-five per cent. from regular prices until further notice. The reputation of these instruments is too well established to require further commendation here. No such opportunity has been offered the public for obtaining a truly first-class piano-forte at a medium price.
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OLD EYES MADE NEW
easily, without doctor or medicine. Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents.
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Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of "Medical Common Sense," No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 147, Jan. 29, 1867.
66, 37, 8, 61, 27, 18, 10, 75, 41, 7, 5, 37, 47, 58.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 148, Jan. 29, 1867.
71, 54, 5, 16, 29, 78, 77, 30, 32, 68, 40, 36, 26.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. 72, Jan. 29, 1867.
5, 56, 55, 89, 45, 69, 8, 7, 16, 28, 67, 22, 9, 72.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 72. Jan. 29, 1867.
16, 38, 4, 1, 65, 25, 34, 15, 51, 10, 35, 76, 61.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

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TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

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ABOUT SKY.
Call at SCHWIND, HUDDLESTON & CO., No. 87 Broadway, Room No. 6.
Agents also wanted.

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